CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
177,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 36.

Poetry.

THE ONE-PRICE HEIFER.

Yew wanter buy thet heifer, Zeb? I don't
believe yer can;
I wouldn't sell thet heifer, sir, to any
livin' man.
No, sir, if yew should come an' lay a fifty
in my hand
I'd go and shet the stable door an' let
thet heifer stand.
I'd let her stand right where she is till
she is old an' gray
Afore I'd sell one side of her, thet's all
I've got to say.
Yew heerd I wanted to dispose? Yew
must hev heerd it wrong;
I'd buy a dozen like her, Zeb, if yew'd
bring them along.

Of course I've got a lot of stock, more
stock 'en what I need,
An' I am short of stable room, an' some-
what short of feed;
But ez for sellin' thet there beast I
wouldn't, no siree!
Let forty dollars come between thet
heifer, Zeb, an' me.
I am a one-price critter, Zeb, no man can
beat me down;
She's with a heap more'n forty, Zeb,
ask any man in town.
Ill Hunker wants her purty bad, an' so
does Deekin Hale,
But ez I said before, of course, the heifer
ain't for sale.

She's gentle an' she's good an' kind, an'
slicker then an eel;
A child could milk her any time, she'd
never raise heel.
She never hooks nor jumps the fence,
she never runs away,
An' comes around at milkin' time ez
reg'lar ez the day.
You'd orter see the milk she gives, it's
yeller, thick an' sweet,
An' ez for quantity, by gum, thet heifer
can't be beat!
They's junks of butter floatin' round in-
side the milkin' pail
An' speakin' of her butter, Zeb—but then,
she ain't for sale.

Yew say yew're bound to hev her, Zeb?
Yew want her purty bad?
The slickest piece of cow flesh, sir, a far-
mer ever had!
Wuth thirty dollars ez she stands, an' not
a dollar less;
For I'm a one price critter Zeb, yew'll
find that out, I guess.
Wuth thirty dollars ez she stands, I'll
tell yew what I'll dew:
I'll swap her now for twenty-five—'twixt
me an' her an' yew.
Just twenty-five, no more or less, for
I'm a one price man,
An' if yew'd want to swap her back, why
durn it, Zeb, yew can.

—Joe Cone, in New York Sun.

A SUMMER AMBITION.

Green trees and shady groves;
Buttercup an' daisy;
Nature sunnin' of herself—
Makes a feller lazy.

Sleepy tunes from million wings
O' the insects baskin';
Wouldn't hev a job if I
Could git it fer the askin'.

Ruther loaf amid the trees;
Dream amid the shadders,
Breathin' fragrance that the wind
Brings me from the medders.

Brook's a-rippliu', soothin' like,
Through the woodland creepin';
Zephyrs whisper overhead,
Lull the soul ter sleepin'.

Some may foller in the wake
O' ambition's leadin';
Fame may sound enticin' call,
But I'm not a-heedin'.

One ambition's all I hev:
In the summer hazy;
Let me win the championship
Fer a-bein' lazy.

—Buffalo Evening News.

A BALLAD OF TRUE LOVE.

She laid for him the golden plate,
She set for him the carven chair—
"Who whispers death to love?" she said,
But now his step was on the stair.

The drawbridge groaned, as 'neath the
sun
The plumed knights rode fond, and bold
Rode in to woo her, one by one,
(Oh, love is warm as death is cold!)

In scorn she waved them from her door;
"No widow's coif I wear," she said,
"His wife am I for evermore;
Who dares to whisper he is dead?"

Distraught she went by hill and dale,
She dropped not in the summer sun,
She braved the winter's snow and hail,
Nor stayed her step till day was done.

Each morning she climbed with patient
tread
The lonely turret, old and gray,
She looked across the sea and said,
"Mayhap my true love comes that way.'

One eve her soul went forth to God,
Prone on the earth her body lay,
They raised her smiling from the sod,
"She found her lord (they cried) to-
day."

—Sarah W. Brooks.

Miscellany.

CHIEF SURGEON OF GENERAL CHAFFEE

Major John Van Rennsselaer Hoff, of the medical department of the army, who has recently been ordered from his station at San Juan to duty as chief surgeon on Gen. Chaffee's staff, has also been chosen by the authorities as the ablest and best fitted officer in the corps to organize an effective medical service and to establish a field hospital in the immediate vicinity of the scene of operations near Pekin and Tien Tsin.

This excellent officer, whose father, Major Alexander H. Hoff, was also an eminent member of the medical corps of the

MAJOR HOFF.

army, has had important and responsible places for the last two years, his service as chief surgeon, Department of Porto Rico, since October, 1898, being especially important and praiseworthy. The whole population of this island—800,000 people—has been thoroughly protected by vaccination, and most important sanitary reforms have been started. Major Hoff's position as head of the relief committee of Porto Rico and his success in meeting the demands made by the extensive destitution following the hurricane disaster of last year has been particularly remarkable. He is 52 years old, and was on duty in the Department of Missouri from April, 1887, to October, 1892, from which department he was transferred to the Department of the East in October, 1892, remaining until November, 1896. He was then ordered to duty in the Department of Columbia, and stayed there until he started for Porto Rico in 1898.

AT THE ENGLISH LEGATION IN PEKIN

Lady Macdonald's Home in That City--Her Chinese Servants.

The English Legation is one of the most important in Pekin, says the New York Tribune. It stands in the midst of nearly six acres of land, the fine trees affording plenty of shade in summer, while in the skating season the lawn tennis ground at the club not far off is flooded, and the members of the legation staff disport themselves daily on the ice, untroubled by fears of a sudden thaw. The minister's own house is built in Chinese fashion, having formerly belonged to a native priace, yet the European furniture and the thoroughly English air which Lady Macdonald has contrived to give the interior makes it difficult to realize that one is almost beyond the bounds of civilization. The reception rooms—all on the ground floor—are large, lofty and handsomely panelled with oak, the richly decorated ceilings being resplendent with huge green and gold dragons. Lady Macdonald's boudoir is a cozy room, with its deep, low chairs and sofa, while above the tastefully draped mantelpiece a mirror reflects some favorite pictures and Chinese embroideries, other native curios collected by her being also in evidence, with many photographs of friends. A piano is a conspicuous object. In short, the house is completely furnished in English style, native work being merely used for adornment. Lady Macdonald, it is said, is exceedingly popular in Pekin, and despite the comparatively small European population (speaking from a social point of view) she entertains constantly, and has a succession of visitors from far and near staying at the legation. Winter, however, is always the most sociable time with Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, as then they give frequent dinner parties, with men decidedly in the majority. Nor are outdoor amusements unknown in Pekin. Twice a year races are held, at which capital sport is the order.

Lady Macdonald is present at all social gatherings, of course, and between these and the numerous duties associated with her prominent position she never finds time hanging heavily on her hands. Naturally active, she manages her household herself. She thinks that the Chinese make good servants. There are few parts of the world of which she has not had at least some slight personal experience, from the Persian Gulf to West Africa, where, with characteristic pluck she accompanied Sir Claude when he was consul general at Old Calabar—a most unhealthy town. Her years at the British legation at Pekin is the longest time she has resided in any house.

When Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald went to Pekin a few years ago they had to finish their journey by river in a houseboat, which took three days to do the eighty miles from Tien Tsin to their destination, but now a railway connects these cities. Lady Macdonald was the first European woman to travel by train from Tien Tsin to the capital, half her journey being done in an open truck. Pekin consists of three cities, the outer being the Chinese city; inside it is the Tartar city, where the foreign legations are situated, and in the center lies the Forbidden City, in which are the imperial palaces. Here the foreign representatives have their audiences with the Empress. Each town is inclosed within the other by a high wall. Pekin, taken en masse, is the dirtiest town in Asia, or, as people in a position to express the opinion say, in the whole world. But if the visitor can tolerate this drawback it is interesting to inspect a busy, crowded thoroughfare, where strongly built hooded carts pass to and fro, and natives carry large baskets of produce slung at either end of a long pole, which rests on their shoulders.

However, once inside the precincts of the legations all is well, the surrounding grounds enabling the residents to have plenty of exercise without going outside their own walls.

There is one American woman in China who has no fears for her safety. It is Mrs. Annette Thompson Mills, famous as the founder and teacher of the only school for deaf mutes in all China. Before her marriage to Dr. Mills, a missionary physician, Annette Thompson was a teacher in the deaf mute institution at Rochester, N. Y., and when she accompanied her husband to China she began to work immediately for the relief of the same class there.

In the Flowery Kingdom the deaf mutes were despised and almost disowned by their families, and were sent out to sit by the roadside and beg. Mrs. Mills took several of these beggars into her own home at Che Foo and began to teach them what was possible. Without knowledge of the Chinese language, she was obliged to use English in conveying oral lessons for a time, but soon acquired a sufficient Chinese vocabulary to impart instruction in their own tongue. Her success was so great that the families of her pupils looked upon her with unbounded reverence, and new applicants constantly appeared.

She invented a Chinese manual alphabet, in addition to teaching the use of the vocal organs, and trained a native teacher to assist her. The work increased so that, through contributions from Great Britain, France and other countries, a large building was erected for the school, with dormitories for the pupils and apartments for Mrs. Mills, now a widow, and her sons. A stepson, who was born in China, is now in this country, and says that Mrs. Mills is so beloved that she would be safe in the most dangerous outbreak of fanatic opposition to foreigners.

LADY MACDONALD, WIFE OF THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT PEKIN.

NEW WICKS FOR LAMPS.

A lamp wick with an incombustible tip has just been patented in England, the main portion of the wick being similar to those now in use, as this kind have proven themselves best fitted to draw the oil from the reservoir. The tips are formed of a wire gauze cap, stuffed with loose asbestos, being stiffened by a strip of asbestos millboard placed in the center of the cap. This stiffening strip also serves to retain the impurities in the oil. By combining the asbestos tip with the cotton wick the double advantage of a perfect feed and long-lived wick is obtained.

Ivory Tusks Ten Feet Long.

A pair of huge tusks were recently secured from an African elephant. Measured along the outer curve, each tusk was ten feet and four inches long, but they differed a little in weight, one weighing 225 and the other 235 pounds, or a total of 460 pounds, which the elephant had carried about without the least inconvenience.

Another Position.

The king had offended his jester and the latter sulked.

"If you don't like your job you can quit," answered his majesty.

"All right, then, I'll quit!" growled the jester. "I guess I can get a job as a joke writer on a newspaper all right, all right."

TREACHERY OF LI HUNG CHANG

Nowadays, when everything relating to China and the Chinese is of general interest, it is recalled by a London paper that Li Hung Chang, the greatest of living Chinamen, once nearly suffered death at the hands of General Gordon. The

LI HUNG CHANG AND GEN. GORDON.

story is worth telling, because it portrays an ingrained spirit of treachery, which no doubt still lurks in the nature of the Chinese statesman.

When the head of the Taiping rebellion had been practically broken and the chiefs of the rebel army were making a final stand in the city of Soochow, General Gordon got Li Hung Chang to consent to pardon the leaders on condition that the city would surrender unconditionally. The terms were named, the city capitulated, but what was Gordon's surprise to find on the following morning that Li Hung Chang had invited the leaders to his tent and while they were partaking of his hospitality had barbarously massacred them. Gordon's fury knew no bounds.

The deceived general followed Li Hung Chang with a loaded revolver along the city walls and the Chinese commander escaped being shot by taking shelter in the house of a friend. The subsequent friendship (20 years afterward) which subsisted between the two has always been an enigma to the friends of Gordon, and can be accounted for only by Gordon's deep religiousness and desire to forgive.

TELL-TALE SPOTS BROKE LOVE MATCH

A young man of Bryn Mawr, says the Philadelphia Record, went to the south seas for his health two years ago and returned last week much benefited. He tells a sad story about the daughter of a native king whom he met on one of the smaller and more remote of the Hawaiian islands. She was a beautiful girl and it was his greatest pleasure to be with her, fishing and bathing, and to sit beside her in the council-house listening to the songs of the king's poets. It is not unusual for a white man to marry a Hawaiian, and the youth from Bryn Mawr, without prospects, almost penniless and with health that was always wretched in the uncertain climate of his home, thought sometimes that it would be wise and pleasant to marry the Hawaiian princess and to live on her quiet and beautiful island for the rest of his days.

But suddenly the princess became sad, heart-broken. She went out no more. She sat alone and wept day and night. The young man could find out from no one what troubled her, for all whom he questioned pretended not to know. One day he met the princess by chance on the beach alone and he asked her what had filled her life with sorrow. She pointed, with a strange gesture, to a tiny brown spot, like a mole, on the lobe of each of her ears and she ran her finger over her brows, which he now says, were thinning. Then she fled from the mystified youth and he never saw her again. A year later on another island he heard a physician say that the absence of eyebrows, together with the brown spots on the lobes of the ears, indicated the beginning of leprosy.

EXACT AGE OF THE EARTH

Scientists Are Trying to Solve the Problem by Ingenious Methods.

Professor J. Joly, instructor in mineralogy and geology in the University of Dublin, has just published "An Estimate of the Geological Age of the Earth," basing his conclusion on the amount of sodium contained in the ocean, assuming that the chemical denudation of the earth's surface since the first formation of a solid earth crust has been a uniform process. The problem which he set before himself was to determine, upon this assumption, how long a time was required for the ocean to attain to its present degree of saltness.

Basing his calculations upon the most recent estimates, Professor Joly finds that the mass of sodium contained in the ocean amounts to 156,270,000 tons. In estimating the amount of sodium carried annually by the rivers into the sea, Sir John Murray's analysis of the water of 19 rivers, including several large rivers, are quoted, and a result of 24,406 tons of sodium per cubic mile of river water is obtained. Sir John Murray's estimate of the annual river discharge into the ocean, amounting to 6,524 cubic miles, is also accepted. From these figures the amount of sodium annually carried into the sea is calculated, and this amount divided into the total mass of sodium contained in the ocean gives a result of about 94,500,000 years, representing duration of geological denudation.

No problem in mathematics could be simpler than this. In fact, it is too simple to be quite satisfactory even to Professor Joly, who, taking this result as only a first approximation, devotes the larger portion of his book to revising and discussing his several assumptions, with the result of cutting down by a few million years this first estimate. His final figures are 80,000,000 years, and lest these should appear a little too definite, in view of all uncertainties involved in the process of obtaining them, he contents himself in the end, and, as a final outcome of his figuring, with a period of between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 of years."

All investigations of this sort, when cautiously conducted, are interesting, and however questionable may be the results arrived at, have a certain scientific value.

HEAD OF LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MOTHERS

Mrs. Lida H. Hardy, who is to lead the League of American Mothers as its president for the coming year,, is well fitted for the position. Not only has she

three sturdy youngsters of her own, but for several years past she has been deeply interested in the women's work connected with the church of Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, at Topeka, Kas.

AUTOMOBILES ON FARMS.

The automobile is to be turned to practical account by the farmers of Kent, England. Every year a large part of the fruit crop rots from lack of transportation. The railways not being able to meet the emergency, and the plan is for the farmers next year to take things in their own hands, starting motor cars round the orchards during the evening and night and bringing the day's picklings to London by the early morning.

ON THE BEACH AT NOME CITY.

The appeal from four thousand stranded people at Cape Nome for government transport to take them away before it is too late justifies the abundant warnings that have been given, officially as well as by the press, to those who ventured to go in the face of them. The rush to Cape Nome was far more heedless than to any other of the gold diggings discovered since 1849. The unfortunate miners had the privations of the Klondike to instruct them, and these were so recent that it was believed they would be effectual in inducing caution. It is to be hoped that the government will promptly respond to the appeal, so that great loss of life may be prevented. The number of those in danger is nearly ten thousand, assuming the report of Capt. Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear to be correct, and these will have to be taken away before the season of navigation closes.

WORLD'S GREATEST HORSE MARKET

Travelers Say Chicago Stockyards Exchange Is a Wonder.

There is no more picturesque market in the world than the Chicago stockyards horse exchange, says the Evening News of that city. The sharpest traders from every civilized quarter of the globe come to this mart to purchase horses for pleasure, for trade or for war. All varieties of the noble tribe to which Pegasus gave the halo of tradition are bought and sold by the twelve firms which constitute the exchange.

The exchange handles from 100,000 to

"WILD HORSE" HARRY. COL. JOHN S. COOPER.

120,000 horses annually. The buildings are owned by the stockyards company, and new buildings are being added yearly. In front of the row of stables, which is known to the traders as "along the line," is a speedway. The first of these stables is leased to Col. John S. Cooper. He is one of the historic figures around Chicago, a prominent politician on the north side, and has been in business at the stockyards since 1880.

Col. Cooper is a splendid specimen of physical manhood and over six feet in height. He is about 55 years of age, but as straight as an Indian and active as a youth. His years show in his whitened beard, but not in his movements. His success in the horse business has long been established, and his firm sells from 12,000 to 20,000 horses a year.

Visitors should not leave the "World's Horse Market," as the traders often term it, without seeing "Wild Horse Harry" tame a mustang. Harry Partlow is known on two continents as the invincible conqueror of the horse. Let them rear and "buck" and kick as they please, he stays in the saddle. Gentle as a woman, but with the arm of a blacksmith, he resists every trick that the wily bronco can invent. Harry has traveled with various circuses, and while with Mexican Joe, went to Europe.

His skill as a lariatist is not surpassed. For several years he was employed by the Union Stockyards company at the entrance to lasso wild steers or horses that might escape. He is in business for himself most of the time nowadays, always looking for a chance to try his skill on some particularly "ornery" specimen. He has little use for the whip, and speaks in quiet tones to the subject under his persuasive control.

"Doesn't do any good to whip a green horse," said "Wild Horse Harry" yesterday as he watched the vain efforts of a trainer to bring a recalcitrant animal to time. "If you can't tame him without the gad, better turn him loose. A wild horse has no more idea what the whip means than a baby. I will bet that I could bring that pony he is laboring with around in an hour. But I wouldn't go at it that way."

A stranger asked if the expert rider remembered the first horse he ever mounted. The noted trainer smiled.

"Remember it? Well, I should say I do. It was out in Texas, where I was raised. At that time I was 9 years old. My father was one of a party that was going out for a round-up. No use of talking 'go' unless I could ride. A man uses from twelve to fifteen ponies in rounding up a drove of cattle. I had to have eight. The first bronco I tried threw me off without making much of an effort. I recollect as well as if it was yesterday my struggles with that little buckskin terror. Well, I finally beat her out, and then, one after another, the rest of the bunch, and when the time came to go I was ready.

"Taming a horse is a matter of nerve largely. If a fellow determines he will win and goes in with the resolve that he will stay and that nothing will discourage him, he has a good chance of coming out first. There never was a man, of course, who couldn't be thrown by some horses. I have had some falls, and some hard ones, too, but by keeping at it I have always won. I never yet set eyes on the nag I couldn't break to ride, and I don't expect to."

There is no more quiet and unpretentious man in the market than the celebrated trainer. He talks in low tones, smiling often and with the ready confidence of the plainsman, without the swagger. He is perfectly certain of his ability, but no more so than everybody else who is familiar with his career.

The Chicago horse market handles over twice as many animals as St. Louis. That city is next in importance as a horse exchange. Nor should the mule be forgotten. The faithful beast whose swiftest movements are made with his hind feet is "by reason of hardiness and capacity for hard work," rapidly increasing in favor. The market occupies 100 acres of ground, and has room for 6,000 horses and mules.

Too Much to Stand.

"Why did you annihilate that poor Chinaman?" asked the judge.

"Because I had a right to," returned the prisoner. "He gave me a wrong laundry package by mistake and insisted that it was mine."

"Do you think that justified you in trying to massacre him?"

"Yes," answered the prisoner doggedly, "he showed me the check and said: 'See, don't checkee plove it?'"

The Finest.

"Uncle John," remarked Dick, "is the finest after-dinner speaker I ever knew of."

"Why said his friend, with some astonishment, "I never heard he had any ability in that direction at all."

"Well, he has. I've dined with him several times at various places, and after dinner he always says: 'That's all right, my boy; I'll pay for it.'"—Collier's Weekly.

Thrilling Moments.

The Seaman—Have you ever been on a battleship when it clears for action?

The Landsman—No.

"Well it is the most thrilling and impressive moment you can conceive."

"O, I don't know. Have you ever seen a golf club champion get ready to drive?"—Life.

Even in the Days of Yore.

"Where is the electrician?" yelled Noah as he groped his way toward the engine room. Thus, even in the days of yore, was there much commotion when the arc lights went out.—Brooklyn Life.

WAS A LOYAL SOUTHERN WOMAN

Miss Bettie Van Lew is dead. That is the name by which she was known everywhere—the sweet, diminutive which the affectionate Southern people like to use. When she signed her name to check or document it was "Elizabeth" in a big, formal hand; but she loved the name of Bettie.

She was rich in the days before the war. She was well to do afterward until the besom of speculation swept away her father's fortune. Her father was a Northern man who settled in Richmond and amassed a large fortune in the hardware business. He bought a square of ground on the hill near old St. John's church, and made it the site of one of the loveliest homes in Virginia. The house was built in the Colonial style and has a fine view from the James.

When the war broke out Miss Van Lew made an effort to conceal the fact that she was a Union sympathizer. She refused to leave her house, and declared that she would remain there and see the Yankee soldiers march in and take possession.

The opening of Libbey prison for the reception of Union prisoners soon gave Miss Van Lew lots of employment. She visited the prison, nursed the sick when permitted to do so, wrote letters for the unhappy fellows immured there and—she was a born intriguer—planned escapes and helped to carry them out, too.

But time came when Miss Van Lew had more important business. It was the furnishing of information to General Grant, whose army was beginning to press Richmond, and who had established headquarters at City Point.

How the letters got through to General Grant is not known. Nor is it of present moment. But how Miss Van Lew got them out of the city and through the Confederate lines has been learned since the war was over. An old "Uncle Tom" was the bearer.

He lived on a plantation which her father owned some miles out of the city, and he frequently came in, bringing her fresh fruits and vegetables in a big market basket, which was always carefully

MISS BETTIE VAN LEW.

searched by the guards, who found nothing contraband of war.

They never thought to look in the big brogans of the negro, red with the mud of Old Virginny, or they might have discovered that they were double, and that between the outer and inner soles was a space large enough to hold the papers of the woman.

When Richmond was evacuated General Grant sent an aide to guard the house of his friend, and when hard times came upon Miss Van Lew he signed the order as President which gave her a comfortable berth in Washington, and he often had her as his guest of honor at the White House.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Indebted to the Cook's Friend.

"I see," said the friend who had been invited to dinner, "that the roast beef is very rare. I really believe you had it cooked that way because you know my fondness for it."

"So glad to please you," replied Mrs. Hiram Offen, "but we had no say about it. That's the way the policeman on this beat likes it."—Philadelphia Press.

The Absent-Minded Writer.

Assistant Editor—Who wrote this editorial on the Democratic Vice Presidential candidates?

Managing Editor—I told Jones to do it. There's no use keeping him on the South African war any longer.

Assistant Editor—Oh, I understand it now. Reference is made all through the editorial to "ex-Governor Koppe, of New York."—Philadelphia Press.

MONKEY WORKS ON A FARM

Intelligent New Jersey Simian is an Apt and Efficient Worker.

New Jersey is a land of freaks, and there seems no end to the strange occurrences that take place there. The latest "development" of the soil is a farmer monkey of the feminine gender, small, gray in color and a perfect beauty of her species. She is 22 years old, goes by the name of Mattie and is domiciled on the farm of Samuel Farren, near Tremley.

MATTIE AT WORK FEEDING THE CHICKENS.

Her owner boasts that Mattie is a trained farm hand. Under directions she feeds the swine and milks the cows and helps to cultivate a good-sized vegetable garden. She plants and hoes and picks the fruit, and even assists in packing it for shipment to market. And when the money comes from selling the produce, the result of the sweat of an honest monkey's brow, Mattie is given some of the coin. This, her owner says, she carefully deposits in an iron church savings bank, where Mattie has accumulated nearly $200. Mr. Farren says: "Were it not for Mattie's vanity and consequent love for fine apparel she would in time own her own farm."

Her cleverness and the things she does may be shown in a page from her daily life. Mattie sleeps in a small trundle bed near that of her master, Farmer Farren, in a picturesque, vine-covered cottage, surrounded by small trees and flowers and ferns. She always awakens at exactly 5 o'clock in the morning and with a long thin stick, which she keeps for that purpose, pokes it into the cages of the thirty canary birds and the twenty white rats, which also sleep in eccentric Samuel Farren's cozy bed chamber.

The angry protests of these smaller and less intelligent pets invariably arouses the sleeping farmer, and when he reproaches Mattie for breaking in on his morning slumber she fumps up and down with a distressed expression of countenance, tapping herself on the chest with one finger, shaking her head from side to side and chattering violently.

She believes in eating, does Mattie, in food for man and beast and for manbeast, too, for she likes her own share immensely. So she liberally fills the bucket for the chorting hogs and scatters grain for the myriad chickens and geese and for the beautiful carrier pigeons, which she greatly admires. While the carriers eat Mattie will stand within their coop, with arms akimbo and small head critically perched on one side, and will regard them with evident pride and with high approval. Farmer Farren describes Mattie's day's work as follows:

"Then away to the cow pen, for there old Pretty and Brindle Betty are casting wistful glances over their shoulders, wondering when they will be milked. Mattie delights in milking cows. Her milking stool is higher than that of the average milkmaid, for Mattie is not one-third as tall and her arms are not nearly so long. Her little hands are quick and strong, gentle and soft. She cannot carry away the milk pails, but this is done by two little girls—Mary and Flora."

On her way from the milking stool to the truck patch, Farmer Farren says, Mattie occasionally spies a stranger approaching through the grass-covered road, and this is so unusual that the little beast takes alarm at once and, rushing to the kitchen, seizes the dinner bell and wields it with wildly clanging effect. And if the farmer is far away in the fields and does not hear the loud alarm and the two little girls are too busy at egg finding Mattie takes it upon herself with many a well-aimed stone to chase the intruder away.

The vegetable garden is Mattie's special pride and pleasure. She loves to till the soil and to reap the reward of her labor. Mr. Farren says she glories in her wealth, and if you are an approved visitor at the Farren farm Mattie will after a careful study of your physiognomy, to see whether she can trust you, take down the little iron church and open it. Then, he says, she will take out the pennies and nickels and dimes and quarters and pile them up in little heaps of uniform height so that you may more easily see how much she really has. Then you are expected to count out the money and express your surprise.

A TRIFLE UNRULY.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, not where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

That Bond Issue.

"The Democrats say the reason that Cleveland issued the $262,000,000 in bonds was on account of the treasury being drained during Harrison's administration. Please give facts."—J. C. C., Dunns, W. Va.

Well, suppose the Democrats do say so? Mr. Carlisle, who was secretary of the treasury in Cleveland's last term, prepared a circular under date of July 1, 1896, (Treasury Department Circular No. 123), in which he says: "The presentation of United States notes for redemption prior to 1893 was not great enough to reduce the gold reserve fund below $100,000,000; in April of that year, however, the minimum was reached, and the fund became so low that in February, 1894, an issue of bonds became necessary to enable the government to restore the gold reserve." Then he goes on to tell of the sale of bonds to get gold to replenish the treasury reserve. There is official evidence from a Democratic officer that the bonds were issued to get gold, not because the funds were low. Again, the law of 1875, under which the bonds were issued, allows the issue of bonds to replenish the gold reserve, and for no other purpose.

The Japanese.

"I say the Japanese and Chinese are one race of people. My opponent says no. Who is right?"—J. B. D., Cromer, N. Y.

Both Chinese and Japanese belong to the Mongolian race. They may be considered as different families of that race. Remote in its history, the Mongolian race divided on the ground of language into two branches—those which employ a monosyllabic language, comprising the Thibetans, Burmese, Siamese and Chinese, and those which employ polysyllabic language, comprising the Coreans, Japanese, Tartars, Kirghiz, Calmucks, Tunguslans, Uralians, Samoyeds and Finns.

Stopping Coining Dollars.

"In what way did President Jefferson proclaim his authority when he stopped the coinage of the silver dollar in 1805? Was it by proclamation?"—J. W. S., Xenia, Kan.

It did not need a proclamation. Mr. Jefferson simply addressed a formal letter to the secretary of the treasury, directing him to stop the coinage of silver dollars. He had full authority so to do, as has been explained previously in the Bureau.

Pensions.

"Is there any law in force or pending that prohibits a woman who has married an ex-soldier of the late war since 1890, of drawing a widow's pension in case she becomes a widow of the civil war?"—B. F. H., Osseo, Mich.

We will print once more the provisions as to widows' pensions, and beg that all interested will clip and preserve it, that we may not be asked to give it again:

The widow of a pensioner under the law of June 27, 1890, is not entitled to a pension if she were married to him after that date; if before then, she is pensionable.

All other soldiers' widows are pensionable if they married before March 3, 1899. On that date a law was passed cutting off all widows' pensions married subsequent to the date of the act.

A Correction.

E. G. D. H., of Oregon will accept thanks for the following:

"The Lincoln and Douglas debate at Freeport, Ill., was held on 27th day of August, 1858, and not on the 17th day of June of that year, as stated by you in your article—'Douglas on Expansion'—in the Weekly Blade of August 2. The excerpt which you made, however, is correct, and occurs on pages 96 and 97 of the 'Lincoln and Douglas Debates,' as published at Columbus, O., in 1860, by Follett, Foster & Co.

"Lincoln spoke at Springfield, Ill., une 17, 1858, but his debates with Douglas did not begin until August 21st, following, their first joint meeting being held at Ottawa. Their second was at Freeport, and held on the date first above written."

No Demand Made.

"Did the United States make a demand of Spain for indemnity for blowing up the Maine before war was declared?"—P. C., De Kalb, N. Y.

No formal demand of the kind was made. It was not worth while. The administration knew war was inevitable, and did not wish to complicate the demand for the freedom of Cuba with any other demand.

Coin Certificates.

"Will you please inform me upon what silver and gold certificates are issued?"—E. W., Bernie, Mo.

If you will read the silver certificate it will tell you. They all read alike, except as to the denomination. The $1 certificate reads: "This certifies that one silver dollar has been deposited in the United States Treasury, payable on demand." The silver dollars are held there to redeem the certificates. The gold certificates read the same, and mean the same thing. Paper is more convenient than coin, hence the use of the certificates.

Soldiers' Rights.

"Has a foreigner who enlisted or was drafted and served his time, and was honorably discharged, a right to vote in any state, or does he have to take out his naturalization papers, the same as though he had never served in the army, in order to become a citizen?"—Old Soldier, Rodney, Mich.

The law says: "Any alien of 21 years and upward who has been in the armies of the United States, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided that he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of good moral character." The courts have decided that the one year residence need not be in one particular state.

To be brief, he need not take out his first papers, but is entitled to take out his second papers on application, on showing his discharge.

Paper Currency.

"What is the purpose of the government making a non-legal tender money, and especially why is the national bank money so made, which will be our principal paper currency? Also please state if a creditor could legally refuse to take that money and demand gold?"—Sound Money, Holgate, O.

Ever since banks of issue were thought of, they have been allowed to issue circulating notes, as a convenience to the public. This is not usually made legal tender by any government, and we have simply followed the practice of experience of other countries in this. To make it legal tender might prove dangerous from the tendency is to inflate the currency, and thus drive gold out of circulation. We had greenback inflation from 1863 to 1877, with gold at a premium as a consequence. That is, the greenbacks would not pass at their face.

Bank notes will not be "our principal paper currency." Our Treasury notes and silver certificates form the bulk of the currency. We have $346,000,000 of greenbacks (Treasury notes), $91,000,000 of Treasury notes of 1890, $465,000,000 of silver certificates, and $185,000,000 of gold certificates, with only $243,000,000 of national bank notes.

Of course a creditor can refuse to take national bank notes, but he can not demand gold. The creditor may pay him in Treasury notes, in gold, or in silver dollars, and he is obliged to take whichever is offered. Hence there is no reason he should refuse national bank notes.

The Zero Point.

"Why do they place zero 32 degrees below freezing point, and count the degrees from there instead of from freezing point? Would not the people have a better idea of how hot or cold it is if we counted from freezing?" Please explain."—A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa.

The thermometer to which you refer is Fahrenheit's. It was invented by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a German, born 1690, died 1736. He tried to get the point of absolute cold—the greatest possible degree of cold. He thought he had found it, and marked it zero. The freezing point was 32 degrees above this. He was utterly wrong about the absolute zero, as we now well know, but his thermometer is still used. All scientific men use the centigrade thermometer, on which the freezing point is marked 0, and the boiling point 100. It will eventually come into general use, it is to be hoped.

Old Silver Dollars.

"How many silver dollars were coined in 1807, also how many half dollars coined in 1807; also please explain the value of the eagle."—H. B. A., Bowen, W. Va.

There were no silver dollars coined from 1805 to 1836. President Jefferson ordered their coinage stopped in 1805, as was explained recently in the Bureau. Look up the back numbers and read the article. In 1807, there were 525,788 silver half dollars coined.

We don't understand what you wish to know about the gold eagle. It is simply a coin with as much gold by weight as ten gold dollars.

A Common Error.

"How much is our government in debt to the British government, or who is our government in debt to?"—B. W. Whiteson, Ore.

The United States government does not owe the British government one cent. The only debts the United States owes is that which is represented by bonds and by greenbacks. It owes the men who hold the bonds, or those who hold the greenbacks. If you have a greenback in your pocket, you are the government's creditor for that much. Practically all of the government's bonds are owned by people in the United States.

Never Decided It.

"Has the Supreme court ever decided that the constitution follows the flag? If so, when, where, and how often?"—A. S. D., McKinney, Tex.

The question has never been before the Supreme court, because nobody ever claimed that the constitution, of its own power, extended over territory newly acquired, without a specific act of Congress, unless the treaty by which we acquired it specified that the area should eventually be admitted as states, as the treaty with Mexico did.

Effect of Free Coinage.

"What would be the effect if we should have the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1?"—A. C. F., Athens, O.

The present standard of value is 23.22 grains of pure gold. This is the amount in the dollar. The bullion in the silver dollar—371.25 grains of pure silver—is worth about 46 cents in the market. To the extent of the difference between the monetary value and commercial value of the silver dollar, this coin is token money. The government is able to keep it at a monetary parity with gold by limiting the coinage and by making the silver dollar practically redeemable, just as France has done with her silver. Obviously if the mints were thrown open for the coinage of all the surplus silver of the world at 16 to 1—that is, the unlimited coinage of 46 cents' worth of silver into a so-called dollar—the government could not maintain this 46-cent dollar at a parity with gold. The result would be that our silver money would have simply its commercial value, as gold has now—that is, it would pass for exactly what it is worth. Our paper currency would fall to the same level, because it would be redeemable in silver.

It is an indisputable proposition that cheaper money drives out the dearer. One-hundred-cent dollars would not circulate with fifty-cent dollars. Gold would be altogether banished. There is no gold in use in China, Mexico or any other silver-standard country. The first effect of the adoption of the silver standard by the United States would be a tremendous reduction of the volume of money. We now have $626,000,000 of gold, $625,000,000 of silver and $475,000,000 of paper, a total of $1,726,000,000, every dollar worth 100 cents. The moment we came to the silver standard the $626,000,000 of gold would disappear and the volume of money would consist of $625,000,000 of silver and $475,000,000 of paper, having a total debt-paying value (because legal tender) of $1,100,000,000, but a purchasing power of only $550,000,000, because the dollar would then buy only one-half as much as the dollar on the gold basis now buys. Rid of illusions some one say that the volume of silver would soon be increased to cover the loss of gold? It would take fully twenty years for the United States mints, running day and night, to coin $626,000,000 of silver, and at the end of that time the volume of money would have only one-half the purchasing power of the present stock of money.

Free silver would mean, therefore, not only the debasement of the currency, but a vast contraction. It would bring upon the people of this country the greatest conceivable catastrophe.

Ohio's Vote.

"Did the Democrats poll a larger vote in the last election than the Republicans in Ohio? And were there three candidates for governor? The Democrats are claiming Ohio, from the fact that there were two Democrats out for governor, and they say that their vote together was larger than the Republican. Now if that be true, and all the Democrats go to Bryan, can he carry the state?"—M. M. O., Westville, Fla.

There were three tickets for governor in the field in Ohio last year—Nash, Republican; McLean, Democrat, and Jones, non-partisan. The vote stood:

Nash, Republican	417,199
McLean, Democrat	368,170
Jones, non-partisan	106,721

Nash had 49,029 plurality over McLean. McLean and Jones together had 67,693 more than Nash.

But Jones is not a Democrat. He does not believe there should be any political parties. He ran for governor, and there were no other candidates on his ticket for other state offices. He has refused, only recently, to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo district—the Ninth—on the ground that he does not agree with the Kansas City platform. His vote last year was made up largely of Republicans.

Voting in Tennessee.

"Some of the Democratic party here say we Republicans need not vote in the election because Tennessee goes Democratic. We are a powerful minority party, and enthusiastic for McKinley and Teddy, so you will please explain the use of our voting."—J. R., Liberty Mill, Tenn.

The Republicans of Tennessee should quit quarreling. They should work together, not waste their strength quarreling among themselves. The Evans faction and the Brownlow faction should both be abolished. Every Republican should go to the polls and vote. It is his right and his duty, and he should exercise it. It is the only way in which the party can be made to grow.

lavery Question.

"Was there any contention regarding slavery in the framing of the constitution of the United States?"—J. W. K., Wiseburg, W. Va.

There were long debates in which slavery entered, but the question whether it should be abolished did not come up. The contention was whether the slaves should be counted as population, in the enumeration of the people, as a basis for Congressional and electoral representation. It was finally settled by adopting the provision that, in enumerating the people for this purpose, three-fifths of the number of slaves should be added to the total white population. This remained in the constitution until the Fourteenth amendment was adopted.

The Peace Treaty.

"When the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was in progress at Paris, and it became known that the Philippine Islands were to be ceded by Spain to the United States, did the Filipinos object that the islands should become United States territory? After the treaty was framed and the islands ceded by Spain to the United States, but before it was ratified, did the Filipinos send commissioners to the government to remonstrate against becoming subjects to the United States government, or were they willing to abide by the treaty at that time —that is, the people in general"—F. F., Waterville, O.

The mass of the Filipinos blindly follow their leaders. They are ignorant, don't understand what free government by the people is, and simply look upon us, and all other white people, as just as cruel, treacherous and tyrannical as the Spaniards. After the peace treaty was framed, Agoncillo, an emissary of Aguinaldo's, went to Washington to endeavor to have the peace treaty not ratified. He fled the country as soon as the insurgents began fighting the Americans. The peace treaty could not have had the two-thirds vote to ratify which every treaty requires had it not been for some Democratic and Populist Senators voting for it. If they did not wish us to have the Philippines, they should not have allowed the treaty to be ratified. They had the power to prevent it.

Miscellaneous.

A. P. Jacox, W. Va.: Your coin is probably an old Spanish 4-real or 2-real piece. They were very common in the United States up to 1857, when a law was passed to call them in.

W. F. S., North Warren, Pa.: We do not know one, of the many books published on the Transvaal, which gives an absolutely fair and impartial account of the causes of the Boer war.

J. S., Edon, O.: We can not, for lack of data, we are sorry to say.

R. D. A., Richmond, O.: Ridpath's rank was not high as a historian. He was a compiler rather than a historian in the true sense.

A. H. M., Morgantown, W. Va.: The tailor's goose was so called because its handle was curved like the neck of a goose. The plural is geese, of course.

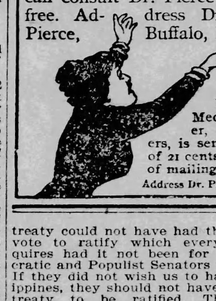
J. W., Cowpens, S. C.: There is no place where the list of missing in any regiment of the civil war can be obtained except in the records of the War Department at Washington.

YOUR CHILD IS IN DANGER

From many diseases. Children who are well nourished successfully resist disease to which an ill-nourished child succumbs. Your child has enough food. Does the food make flesh? If not there is something wrong with the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. That wrong can be quickly righted by the use of

• DR. PIERCE'S •
GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it completely cures indigestion and other diseases of the digestive and nutritive system in both young and old. You can consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



FREE!

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent on receipt of 21 cents to pay cost of mailing *only*.

Address Dr. Pierce, as above.

LEIF ERIKSEN HAS A STATUE

The Leif Eriksen monument society, of Chicago, is preparing to erect a statue of the alleged Norse discoverer of America in Humboldt Park. The cost of the monument, which is $5,000, has already been subscribed by the Norwegians. The base of the monument, which will cost $2,000, is yet to be paid for. A model of the famous Norseman is on exhibition in the studio of Mr. Asbjorsen. The statue will be about nine feet high with a base measuring fifteen feet. It will probably be unveiled May 17.

HEROIC STATUE OF LEIF ERIKSEN IN THE SCULPTOR'S STUDIO.

S. Asbjorsen, who was selected by the association to make the statue, is a young man, but already has an excellent reputation as a sculptor. The model represents the navigator in a warlike posture. He has a huge shield in hand and his body is incased in heavy armor.

MOROCCO'S SULTAN A MODERN SOLOMON

A quaint account has been received from Morocco City illustrative of the genius for patriarchal government which the young Sultan seems to be developing. A few days after the death of the Grand Vizier and the taking up of the reins of government by Mulai Abd-el-Aziz himself, a native Jew was assaulted in the streets by some fanatic. The shopkeepers, instead of assisting the assaulted man—as by custom is their duty—allowed his assailant to escape. The Jew forthwith complained to the court. On hearing of this about a score of the shopkeepers and their friends made a joint affidavit before a notary that the Jew had cursed the Prophet Mohammed and the Sultan.

His Majesty had all the parties brought before him, heard their stories, and then read the joint affidavit: "Was there a wedding in progress when this affair happened that all you witnesses came to be together in one place and see and hear so exactly the same things?" "No, my lord," replied the spokesman of the witnesses. "Ah!" exclaimed the Sultan, and then, after a significant pause, he added, "I would have you learn that the Prophet (God exalt him!) commanded us to protect and do justice to the Jews—and did so himself. Did you (turning to the Jew) lose anything in the scuffle?" "Six hundred ducats in papers and coin," replied the Jew, readily. "That may or may not be true," the Sultan rejoined; "but for your fault and your lies you people shall pay the Jew half that sum, or go to prison." And they paid it forthwith.—St. James's Gazette.

WHY CALLED "HANGERS"

Wall paper does not hang, and yet the person whose business it is to paste it up is called a paper hanger. The reason is simple. Long before the introduction of wall papers, Arras, a town in France, was famous for its tapestries, called "arras." These were used as wall coverings and the men who were employed to put them up were called hangers.

"Think of Ease But Work On."

If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

REGRETS FOR "DOC" NAGELE

The Michigan Alumni Pay Tribute to the Tender of Corpses.

Expressions of sympathy over the death of old "Doc" Nagele, for 50 years janitor at the medical department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, have been received there from hundreds of alumni throughout the country.

Nagele was 80 years old, and probably had figured in more ghastly occurrences than any man living. For the entire life of the medical department it had been his duty to look after the bodies needed for dissection. The atmosphere of the "pickling vat" and the dissecting room had grown to be commonplace to him, and what made the callow student sicken and faint only made Nagele chuckle with merriment.

GREGOR NAGELE.

Tradition says that Nagele retained till the last his disinclination to lose any of the bodies entrusted to his keeping. When a body was brought in, he insisted that it looked exactly like other bodies in his collection. When the celebrated Clancy case was being heard in Ann Arbor a few years ago, there was a case in point. The missing man was traced to the deadhouse. Officers and relatives of the deceased demanded to see the body.

Nagele showed one entirely different from the one they were searching for. The friends turned away in sorrow and gave up the search. Finally a reporter conceived the idea that the wrong body had been palmed off on them. He and an officer slipped into the basement where the vat was located, and made Nagele bring out all the bodies. They found the right one. The old man professed ignorance of the entire matter when questioned, and was sadly put out at losing a fine subject for dissection.

A story is told of a time when the nerves of the old janitor were not so steady as they became in later years. For a long time the bodies were slid down a long chute to the basement, when it was necessary to return them to the vat. Nagele usually had an assistant handle the bodies at the top, while he caught them at the bottom and carried them on his sturdy shoulders to the vat. One day a student wrapped himself in the sheet in which the subjects were covered and slid down into the little man's arms.

Nagele caught him and started for the vat. The supposed corpse shivered, began to squirm and then to jerk vigorously. It was too much for Nagele. He threw the burden from him in horror, screamed at the top of his voice and tore from the building. It was two days before his fears permitted him to return to his grewsome duties.

But Nagele was a kindly old man with many good traits, and in spite of the ghastly character of his calling, gained the respect of each succeeding class of students. He became adept at his work, and grew to have a surprising knowledge of anatomy. The students were constantly calling upon him for help in their work, and he never was at a loss to advise them.

Three years ago his health began to fail. Against his earnest wish another man was selected to have charge of the dissecting room. But the exciting old days were gone, and the old man began to feel out of place under the new conditions. Body snatching is a thing of the past. State law furnishes subjects now from the prisons, asylums and poorhouses. Nagele insisted recently that no good subjects were procurable, and mourned the day when better subjects were ready at hand.

SERMONS WITHOUT TEXT.

Some Paisley weavers were speaking about their ministers. One said that it was wonderful how much his minister could bring out of scripture. He had known him to preach several sermons from one text. Another said his minister surpassed that, for he had preached six sermons from the shortest text in the whole Bible.

"Pest, that's neathin' to my wife," said the third. "She's been preachin' to me for sixteen years frae nae text at a'."

For Men

Two Month's Sure Cure Without Money.

JEN-I-TO THE MEN'S SPECIFIC.

It amazes the men by its quick results. Acts like magic. Makes weakness Beauty, daisy and the cured remain cured—grandest rebuilder of Lost Manhood of the century. Restores small parts—it is a priceless boon for married or single young middle aged and old men.

No C. O. D. Deposit. No C.O.D. Package Sent You. *We guarantee* this remedy to cure quickly and permanently. It is the scientific prescription used and perfected during a quarter century of scientific research and successful curing of men's special diseases by the most eminent physician and the acknowledged highest authority on diseases of men.

2 Month's Cure WITHOUT MONEY.

Our proposition: Do not send any money. Write to-day for two months supply of JEN-I-TO excluding fifteen 2-cent stamps for postage. Medicine sent in plain wrapper, etc., and we will send it to you at once by mail, prepaid.

Ninety-six per cent. of all patients treated having been fully restored, we are taking no risk in making you this remarkable general offer, for we can guarantee to cure you. We will let you be the judge. When within a stated time you are convinced that the JEN-I-TO is curing you, you will remit $4.70 for the entire two month's treatment furnished you. Otherwise you will return the unused portion of the medicine and we will make no charge whatever. We are willing to trust to your honesty.

With your request for treatment send fifteen 2-cent stamps for postage, etc.

JEN-I-TO SUPPLY DEPOT,
E-56 State St., Chicago, Ill.

References: Any bank or large business house in Chicago.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Feed for Horse Not Working Much.

H. N. W., New York: With a sufficient quantity of good hay and clean oats a horse will do well indefinitely. Four to six quarts of oats three times a day, according to size, and as much good sound hay as the horse will eat is a full feed for a driving horse. With this a warm mash of bran should be given twice a week. The mash is made by taking of good bran four quarts, and gradually moistening it with hot water. Then add enough boiling water to bring it to the proper consistency. Cover with a cloth, and when cool give it to the horse. Sunday morning is a good time to give a mash. For a horse working very little the above ration may be cut down one-half. If you do not care to feed much hay, straw may be substituted. An idle horse, having ample time for masticating and digesting his feed, can subsist almost wholly on good, bright straw. The work horse requires about two pounds of provender daily for each hundred pounds of weight. A horse, like a human being, needs a variety of food. In England, the North American company, London, allow for each horse per day about the following ration: Corn, 13 lbs.; oats, 3 lbs.; peas, 1 lb.; beans, 1 lb.; hay, 7 lbs; oat straw, 3 lbs.; total, 28 lbs. The South London Tramway company gives: Corn, 7 lbs.; oats, 7 lbs.; beans, 1 lb.; hay, 11 lbs.; straw, 3 lbs.; total, 29 lbs. Where a horse may have access to good grass a very small grain ration only is necessary if he is not worked much. A horse should always be watered before meals.

Scours in Heifer Calf.

D. R., Iowa: As you have your 11-months-old heifer calf on pasture of timothy, clover and foxtail, you should at once remove her from the grass and give an entire change of feed. Give her 4 ozs. of castor oil to clean out her bowels. After this operates give the calf 1 oz. prepared chalk, ½ oz. powdered catechu, 2 drachms powdered ginger, ½ drachm powdered opium, ½ pint peppermint water. Mix well, and give three tablespoonfuls morning and night. The calf may be fed clean oats, bran, middlings and hay. After the prepared chalk, etc., are given, administer tincture of gentian three times a day, two teaspoonfuls for a dose, for four or five days, in a little water.

Disabled in Left Hip.

A. T. P., Indiana: As your mare gave birth to a colt her hip may gradually come around all right. As the foal is large and healthy and the mare shows no symptoms of ill health, a good liniment may answer the purpose of hastening the removal of the trouble. Rub some of this well in over the part affected: Tincture of arnica, 1½ ozs.; tincture of opium, 1 oz.; liquor of ammonia, 1½ ozs.; water, 1 pint. Mix, and rub in twice a day.

Mare Scours When Driven.

Blade Reader, Ohio: Give the mare a full pint of raw linseed oil. After this give baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix well and give in heaping tablespoonful doses twice a day before feeding, for a week. This powder is best given by dissolving each in a half pint of water, as a drench.

Cow Coughs—Breathes Rapidly.

M. H. R., Indiana: Examine the nostrils of your cow to learn if there is a swelling of the lining membrane. In some localities cattle are subject to trouble of this kind, and they emit a snorting or snoring sound. If a swelling is found inside the nostril, inject a little sweet oil to prevent drying of the secretion. The swelling will break, and the cow will at once be relieved. The nostril may then be washed with weak alum water. If this trouble is in the bronchial tubes, which it probably is, use this: Chlorate of potassium, pulverized, 2 ozs.; powdered opium, ½ oz.; powdered licorice, 3 ozs.; pine tar, 4 ozs. Put a tablespoonful of this on the back of the tongue twice a day. Give her a warm sloppy bran mash two or three times a week. Look to the kind of pastures on which your cow grazes.

Mules Swell.

J. T. F., Mississippi: The disease to which you refer is confined to cattle alone. The dropsical condition may be treated as follows, as recommended in the American Farmer's stock book: 3 ozs. pure sulphate of iron, 2 ozs. nitrate of potash, 4 drachms fenugreek seed, 4 ozs. linseed meal. Powder and mix. Give to each mule a tablespoonful night and morning in soft feed. If there is not sufficient appetite to take medicine in the feed give this: 2 ozs. tincture of iron, 2 ozs. tincture of gentian, water to make 12 ozs. Give to each mule two tablespoonfuls three times a day. Continue the tonics till all signs of dropsy are gone. Give gentle exercise. Diuretics are necessary in lymphatic trouble. The mules should be fed on the best of oats, corn and hay.

Full Name Not Given.

J. E. L., Minnesota: As you have not complied with the rule, giving full name, state and postoffice address, your questions cannot be answered. Comply with the rule, write again and repeat your questions, and they will be answered.

Worms in Fruit—Bisulphide of Carbon

W. L. F., North Carolina: Fruit properly dried may be kept free from worms by putting it in bags well closed at the top and placed where the air may circulate around it. Worms infest closely packed dried fruit in boxes or barrels. Regarding the amount of bisulphide of carbon to put on wheat to destroy weevil, it is applied at the rate of 1 pound to the ton of grain. It retails wholesale at about 10 cents a pound and at retail 25 to 30 cents. For stored grain insects, distribute in shallow dishes over the bins, with open bins. Cover with oilcloth or blankets to retain the vapor. Keep bins in buildings closed for 24 to 36 hours; then air them well. Disinfect infested grain in small bins before placing in large mass for long storage. It is very volatile and is deadly to insect life. It is highly inflammable and explosive, and should be carefully kept from fire, even a lighted cigar in its proximity being a source of danger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Introduction of Hungarian and Macaroni Wheats.

Mr. Frederick V. Coville, chief of the division of botany, has furnished the Crop Reporter with the following article on this subject:

In its work of introducing valuable seeds and plants from foreign countries, the department of agriculture is now engaged, among other things, in securing good stocks of the best varieties of European and African macaroni and Hungarian bread wheats.

Formerly all the macaroni consumed in the United States was imported from Europe, but recently macaroni manufactories have been established in this country. The manufacturers have found, however, that consumers prefer the imported product, and it has developed that the European macaronies are made from a peculiarly hard-grained type of wheat which we have not heretofore produced in the United States. American farmers have been growing, of course, the wheats that they could market most advantageously, and these have been the wheats suitable for the manufacture of bread and pastry flours. The macaroni wheats which are now being imported by the department in experimental quantities will, it is expected, furnish the basis for a great extension of the macaroni manufacturing industry in the United States and will create a demand for the production of the macaroni wheats in those parts of the country to which the experiments now in progress show them to be adapted.

Hungary, it is well known, is the home of the roller process of grinding wheat, which has now been adopted in flour mills throughout the United States. Hungary is also the country in which is manufactured a flour of such shipping and bread-making qualities as to give it, in some of the markets of the world, the highest reputation and price of all export flours. The wheats from which this flour is manufactured are not grown in the United States commercially, but the experiments thus far made with them indicate that they will maintain their high bread-making qualities here. Now, a point of special interest regarding these wheats is that they are winter varieties, while the best bread wheats of the United States are spring varieties, the area of whose successful production is very limited and whose yield is comparatively light. The indications now are that the Hungarian winter wheats can be successfully grown over a many times larger area than our high-grade spring wheats; that the yield per acre, while not at present so great as that of many of our ordinary winter wheats, is superior to the spring varieties, and that the peculiar qualities possessed by these foreign wheats in Hungary are maintained in the United States. The increasing trade of this country in export flour, the enormous possibilities of that increase, the high quality of Hungarian wheats for this class of trade, and the great extension of the area of profitable cultivation need only be mentioned to convey an idea of the importance and significance of a successful outcome of this work of introduction.

Bloody Milk, Its Cause and Cure.

Cows frequently give milk tinged with blood. Occasionally this yield of bloody milk is due to constitutional weakness; but in the majority of cases it is the result of some injury which causes a laceration or rupture of the blood vessels of the udder, and thus leads to an effusion of their contents into the sacs in which the milk is secreted, or in which it is stored after secretion. In cases of this kind no serious results need be apprehended, as quite a trifling injury often suffices to bring about the attack, and repair of the parts is equally simple, and is generally effected by nature in the course of a few days. A good dressing for the udders of cows giving milk of this description consists of an ointment made up of equal parts of camphor ointment and belladonna ointment, which should be briskly rubbed into whatever quarter of the udder the bloody milk is coming from. As a preliminary to the application of this ointment, the udder should be well fomented and then be rubbed dry before the dressing is used.—American Cultivator.

A Prime Syrup.

Pure sorghum syrup can't always be made, but if the cane is not mixed with broom corn and is pure, and was grown on light clay or light soil or sandy loam, then with a quick boil and persistent skimming, one experienced in stirring may expect good syrup.

If you wish to make a syrup fit for a king, use the following recipe: For this purpose a common pan is best, or one made the shape of a half moon. Put on about 50 gallons of cane juice and boil as quickly as possible until reduced to about 15 gallons. Then add one gallon of clear corn syrup or golden drip. Boil until real thick. Draw off and cool quickly.

I do not think that clay, lime or soda, as recommended by some, is of any benefit to sorghum, but rather injures its keeping quality.—Cor. Coleman's Rural World.

State Fairs.

The American Agriculturist gives a list of state fairs, as follows:

Arkansas, Pine Bluff	Aug. 22-27
California, Sacramento	Sept. 3-15
Delaware, Dover	Oct. 3-4
Georgia, Atlanta	Oct. 10-27
Idaho, Boise	Oct. 8-13
Illinois, Springfield	Sept. 24-29
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 17-21
Iowa, Des Moines	Aug. 21-Sept 1
Maine, Lewiston	Sept. 2-7
Michigan, Grand Rapids	Sept. 24-28
Minnesota, Hamline	Sept. 3-8
Missouri, St. Louis	Oct. 1-6
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept. 3-8
Nevada, Reno	Sept. 10-22
New Hampshire, Concord	Sept. 4-7
New Jersey, Trenton	Sept. 24-28
New Mexico, Albuquerque	Sept. 18-22
New York, Syracuse	Aug. 27-Sept. 1
North Carolina, Raleigh	Oct. 22-27
Ohio, Columbus	Sept. 3-7
Oregon, Portland	Sept. 17-22
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem	Sept. 18-21
South Carolina, Columbia	Oct. 28-Nov. 2
South Dakota, Yankton	Sept. 10-14
Texas, Dallas	Sept. 28-Oct. 14
Vermont, White River Junction	Sept. 11-14
Washington, North Yakima	Sept. 24-29
West Virginia, Wheeling	Sept. 10-14
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept. 10-14

BIG FORTUNES IN HONEY

American Bees Have an Annual Product of Over $20,000,000.

"When the story of the twelfth census is fully told it will show in an interesting way the astonishing development of the apiarian industry in the United States," said Prof. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology and known all over the country as Uncle Sam's "bug man."

"Bee culture is practically a development of the last forty years," he continued, "although isolated individuals were engaged in the work long before that time. The importance of the industry at the present day is not generally realized. There are more than 300,000 persons engaged in the culture of bees in the United States alone and the present census will show the present annual value of apiarian products to be in excess of $20,000,000. There are 110 apiarian societies. Eight journals of some magnitude are devoted to the industry, fifteen steam-power bee farms and a very large number of small factories are engaged in the production of supplies for the bee industry. Mr. Benton, our bee expert, estimates that the present existing flora of the United States could undoubtedly support with the same average profit ten times the number of colonies of bees it now supports. Think what that means. An industry of this character supporting 3,000,000 healthy, happy workers.

"This branch of agricultural industry does not impoverish the soil in the least, but, on the contrary, results in better seed and fruit crops. The total money gain to the country from the prosecution of the bee culture would undoubtedly be placed at several times $20,000,000 annually were we only able to estimate in dollars and cents the blossoms of fruit crops.

"The demand for American honey is increasing. England is our chief buyer. Ships sail every summer from San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., and from New York and Philadelphia, carrying cargoes of honey to the old world. The United States produce more honey than any other nation. In this country the finest honey is gathered from hives where white clover and basswood are accessible. In quantity it falls below that made from golden rod and buckwheat. Honeydew from New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont comes the greatest quantity of comb honey, while Arizona and California furnish most of the extracted, or liquid, honey.

"Once the possibilities of the American apiary are thoroughly understood, many of the thousands lately existing in the strenuous life of the great cities will turn to bee culture, which well repays the intelligent and careful worker."

WIDTH OF LIGHTNING FLASH.

The width of a flash of lightning has been measured by George Rumker of the Hamburg observatory. A photograph was secured last August as lightning struck a tower a mile and a half from the station. The distance of the tower and the focal distance of the camera objective it was possible to calculate the breath of the discharge shown in the picture. It has been determined that the flash was one-fifth of an inch wide. Ramifications shown in the photograph on each side of the main discharge are attributed to the strong gale that was blowing the photograph appearing like a silk ribbon with shreds floating in the wind.

Feast and Famine.

Only one man at the big hotel,
Only one;
And a hundred girls or more were there.
Oh, what fun—
For the man.
—Detroit Free Press.

Don't nurse your corns. Remove them with A-CORN SALVE. Trial box sent free. Giant Chemical Co. Philadelphia.

The Parisian Dream City.

320 MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

10c Per Number or $2.00 Per Set

Provided the order is placed during the continuance of the Exposition. Parts mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Part 15 This Week

Address all orders to

The Portfolio Department,
The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

HOT JOBS ON LAKE STEAMERS

Firemen Often Work in a Temperature of 130 Degrees and Over.

Among the few who can look complacently on the running high jumps of the mercury these midsummer days are the firemen on the big boats on the Great Lakes, says the Chicago Chronicle. Down in the hold of the steamers where the firemen, or stokers, as they are called on ocean liners, have to shovel coal into the big furnaces the temperature is so red-hot that the degree of heat above board or on land, no matter how high, would be a welcome change.

One hundred and thirty degrees is not an uncommon register of the thermometer in the place where the firemen work. That temperature is quite usual in the furnace-rooms of the boats which have no artificial arrangement for supplying air to those hotly overheated points. A few of the finest boats are fitted with an apparatus consisting of a large pipe communicating with the upper air and an electric fan which draws the fresh, cool air down into the furnace partment. By the operation of this device the temperature in the boiler-room is lowered considerably and made much more comfortable for the men whose duty chains them there for six or eight hours at a stretch. But most of the 500 or 600 lake vessel firemen are not fortunate enough to work on steamers with such modern appliances.

IN A STEAMER'S STOKE-HOLE.

Even under the most favorable conditions firing on a steamboat is an employment well calculated to strike terror to the heart of anyone except him who is capable of enduring the most fearful discomforts. Yet there are always enough men to be found, for a boat seldom goes out minus even one of the necessary quota of firemen. The biggest boats leaving the city often carry 300 tons of soft coal and the smaller ones often carry as much as 100 tons. Some of the larger steamers have no fewer than twelve separate and distinct furnaces in their holds, and to feed their capacious maws only three men are kept on duty. This gives each man four furnaces to fill and it is scarcely necessary to state that the firemen find little time for running up on deck to gather a few whiffs of cool air. A man with four furnaces to fill has enough on his hands to keep him busy moving from one furnace to another and shoveling in coal as fast as the strength of his arms and back will permit.

For six or eight consecutive hours the firemen must brave the appalling heat and work at the hardest kind of labor into the bargain. The only gusts of air which he feels are the hot blasts

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not in care of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The name of Thomas Jefferson has been for so many years one to conjure by that a new volume devoted to him and his work seems almost superfluous. Yet so great is his influence to-day that anything in regard to him and to his teachings is of exceeding interest. Perhaps there was never a time when they were more important, this being a most critical and momentous period in the nation's political history.

A large volume has been recently published by the Bowen-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis, bearing the title, The Life and Writings of Thomas Jefferson. It purports to contain "all of his important utterances on public questions compiled from state papers and from his private correspondence." The work of selecting and arranging, with the accompanying story of this great man's life, has been done by Professor S. E. Forman, of Johns Hopkins university.

Professor Forman says that his object has been to bring Jefferson's teachings within the reach of all, inasmuch as "to-day millions of men regard him as the greatest prophet of government and expounder of human rights that the world has produced." To effect this he has carefully studied the voluminous correspondence of Mr. Jefferson and numerous state papers, and selected what appeared to him to be significant in character and language.

A fine portrait forms the frontispiece of the handsome volume, that will be likely to take its place among standard works in all good libraries.

A series of letters from William H. Muldoon to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, are collected together into a volume which is published under the title—not a very happy one—of Mark Hanna's "Moral Cranks" and—Others. These letters, the author says, were written after his attendance upon "three national conventions in 1896, and subsequent visits of enquiry made to various states with a view to directing public attention to the progress of Christian Socialism, the aims and characteristic utterances of the chief spokesman of this new force in our politics, the result of Municipal Ownership experiments in Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, the forceful sayings of college professors and clergymen concerning Corporate Wealth, and likewise some of the things said in defense of corporations."

The writer makes no attempt to point out remedies for the existing ills in social and economic conditions. All that he has endeavored to do, he has done in the way of getting the views of others, notably those who have come prominently before the public in the movement for reform or in connection with the producing of evils complained of.

The volume is published by George F. Spinney Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Max Erhmann's novel, entitled The Mystery of Madeline Le Blanc, is a story of the time of the French Revolution of 1830, though the revolution itself is not made an important feature of the plot. The mystery has to do with the supposed death of Madeline Le Blanc, who is made the victim of Dr. Satiani, the central figure of the tale.

The story is weird and uncanny, and distinctly original both in plot and its literary style.

Published by the Co-Operative Publishing Co., Cambridge, Mass.

In the series of Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, comes the History of the Theory of Sovereignty Since Rousseau, by Prof. C. E. Merriam, jr., its object being the development of the theory of sovereignty from the beginning of the reaction against the principles of the French Revolution to the present.

Another contribution to the same series is the History of Military Pension Legislation of the United States, by Prof. William Henry Glasson. The writer aims to give the main features of the most important laws about pensions, made by the United States from 1776 to the present date. The enactments connected with each important war are grouped together, and an effort made to show the development of legislation and the introduction of new principles. The statistics given are compiled from government reports.

Another number in this excellent series is devoted to a careful study of Colonial Immigration Laws by Prof. Emberson Edward Proper, the Instructor in History in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn.

These monographs come from the Columbia University Press, through its agents, The Macmillan Company, New York.

A new pamphlet series, which will doubtless prove of interest and value to mathematicians and students, is issued by William J. Kilgore, of Norton, Va., the first number of which is comprised of the solution of ten select arithmetical and algebraic expressions.

"The Diary of Samuel Pepys, until lately known only to the bibliophile, is one of the most curious and instructive books ever published, and is recognized as one of the great standards in English literature."

The foregoing appears in the first number of The Standard Author's Booklets, which are published by the Groscup & Sterling company, New York. The first number of the series is devoted to Samuel Pepys, His Diary and His Wife, and sets forth in a condensed form some interesting facts regarding the writer of the book which gives so lifelike a picture of the society which fell under the author's observation, and which presents a picture of the court of Charles II and of the manners of the time, without scruple or comment.

The Dead Hand, written by Henry Charles Lea., LL. D., is a brief sketch of the relations between church and state with regard to ecclesiastical property and the religious orders. The author begins his essay with the words: "Important questions will soon arise as to the destiny of the large bodies of ecclesiastical property in the Philippines and of the religious orders which form a disturbing element in the social organization of the islands. It, therefore, is not without interest to examine how similar problems have been dealt with by the Catholic powers."

The pamphlet is published by William J. Dorman, Philadelphia.

Books Received.

From the Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis:
Thomas Jefferson. By S. E. Forman. $3.00.

From Cassell & Company, New York:
Essays. By Abraham Cowley. 10 cents.

From the Co-operative Publishing Co., Cambridge, Mass.:
The Mystery of Madeline Le Blanc. By Max Ehrmann. 75 cents.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:
The Girl at the Half-Way House. By E. Hough. $1.50; and
The Jay-Hawkers. By Adela E. Orpen. $1.00.

From The Baker & Taylor Co., New York:
The Trusts. By Hon. William Miller Collier. $1.25 cloth; paper, 50 cents.

From The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:
Prehistoric Implements. By Warren K. Morehead. $3.00.

Poet's Love.

Tess—Young Aster, the poet, doesn't seem so fond of Dora since he met her cousin May.

Jess—No. It's much easier to write sonnets to May; there are so many more rhymes for her name.—Philadelphia Press.

Ten Years Pain

"I am a school teacher, have suffered agony monthly for ten years.

"My nervous system was a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and had almost every ill known. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief.

"One specialist said no medicine could help me, I must submit to an operation.

"I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, stating my case, and received a prompt reply. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed the advice given me and now I suffer no more. If any one cares to know more about my case, I will cheerfully answer all letters."—MISS EDNA ELLIS, Higginsport, Ohio.

BUTTON HABIT A DISEASE

Spreading Among All Classes and for All Sorts of Purposes.

The button habit undoubtedly had its origin in the custom of lodges and societies adopting little buttonhole emblems by which their members might be known to each other and to the world. The Grand Army of the Republic was one of the first of the great organizations to do this, the little buttons being made of bronze from old cannon. Then the other societies took up the custom and it spread until every third man on the streets had a button of some character in his coat lapel.

Some bright mind saw the possibilities of this custom in campaign work and got out the first lot of campaign buttons, with a photograph of the candidate and a line telling what office he aspired to. The admirers of the candidate took to the idea instantly and the buttons blossomed on the coats. Of course the opposition had to follow suit immediately and since then there has been no relief from the craze. Following the photograph buttons came the political buttons, which bore simply a statement as to the preference of the wearer on some mooted question, such as "Protection and Prosperity," "Sixteen to One," and the rest of the political slogans. These were bought by the million by the campaign committees and given away to all comers at headquarters.

Then the bright mind got to work again and some button manufacturer decided that there should be money in making up buttons for retail sale by the street fakirs, bearing old mottoes, slang phrases and the like. He made them. He sold them. Other button people fell into line and the whole country was flooded with buttons which remarked, "Oh, I don't know," or asked unsuspecting readers "Is it hot enough for you?"

"'ARRY AND 'ARRIET."

The strange result of this was the development among people of a certain grade of intellect of the button habit. They wanted buttons of any and all kinds. They were not happy unless their vest or gowns, as the sex might be, were plastered over with these vapid messages printed on celluloid. When a new button made its appearance the fiends were happy and they rushed to it. They held little street corner conferences and exchanged heart to heart talks about buttons. The possessor of the very latest motto was the admired and secretly envied king pin of the aggregation.

The photograph button habit is another phase of this strange dementia. If a young man should ride downtown on a street car holding against his heaving chest a cabinet photograph of his best girl he would be likely to attract enough attention before the end of the route was reached to warrant his detention. But he can ride all around town with a smaller photograph of the girl, surrounded by a twisted brass ring, pinned to his vest and nobody notices it. They take it for granted. Why a woman should make a brooch out of a photograph of two fat babies and wear it as a decoration is one of the things no fellow can find out. Callow youths go freighted with two or even three of the nickel size pictures of fledgling girls, the number of buttons the cavalier wears establishing his standing as a devastator of feminine hearts.

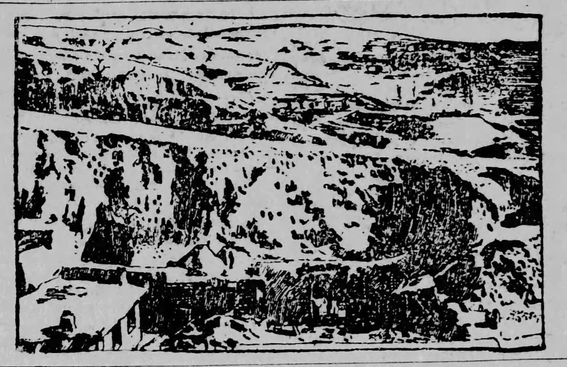
BUTTONS ARE HIS FAD.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

CHRISTIAN VILLAGE OF CHINESE CLIFF DWELLERS

Prof. G. Frederick White, of Oberlin, who started on a tour around the world some months ago under an arrangement to write for the Chicago Record, reached China just before the Boxers' outbreak had assumed dangerous proportions, and at once made an excursion into Mongolia, returning later to Tien-Tsin. From there, on June 2, he sent the following account of a singular and interesting village of Catholic cliff-dwellers which he visited in Mongolia. It is quite probable that the native Christians he describes have since been massacred by the heathen. Prof. White prefaces the description of the village with a brief paragraph about the curious nature of the territory in which it is situated:



TYPES OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The eastern border of Mongolia and the northeast portion of China are largely covered with loess, one of the most interesting and puzzling of all the geological deposits. Its German name comes from the valley of the Rhine, where loess is found in considerable quantities. The inhabitants of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys of the United States are familiar with the deposit, in the bluffs at Vicksburg, Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City. During the siege of Vicksburg the people took refuge in spacious rooms dug out of the deposit at a considerable depth below the surface.

The most extensive development of the loess anywhere in the world is in Mongolia in an elevated region from 3,000 to 5,400 feet above the sea, but it has been eroded by water during long geological ages into a very uneven surface, with numerous narrow valleys from 1,000 to 3,000 feet deep, with innumerable tributary gullies coming down the sides of the intervening ridges.

These deposits of loess are specially valuable because of their fertility. It is this soil, more thinly spread over the country, which gives agricultural importance to southern Dakota, eastern Nebraska and Kansas, southern Iowa, northern Missouri and large portions of the prairie east of the Mississippi, in America, and to the vast alluvial plains of the lower part of the Hoang Ho in China. But in northern China it is of especial interest in furnishing cheap, comfortable and salubrious dwelling places for multitudes of people.

In a recent excursion through the eastern part of Mongolia, outside the great Chinese wall, in the vicinity of the famous city of Koigan, I saw a large number of such villages, excavated in the drifts of loess hanging on the sides of the mountains. In walking over the grassed surface it was no uncommon thing to stumble against a chimney protruding from a habitation below. From a distance the side of the hill looked like an exposed bank pierced with innumerable swallows' nests. The interior of the houses are clean and comfortable. When the walls have been moistened and smoothed over with a trowel, they have a hard finish which does not crumble off. The rooms are uniformly dry and are warm in winter and cool in summer. On the sloping back of a hill several stories of such houses are often seen above, and slightly back of each other, the roof of one being the front doorway of the house above.

The village of Shiwanze attracted our special interest. This is in Mongolia, about 200 miles northeast of Pekin, and can be reached only by mule carts or pack animals. It is reached from Kolgan by following for forty or fifty miles the ascending course of one of the narrow valleys already described as worn out of the mountain plateau by a small stream of water. For much of the way the old Chinese wall is visible, running along the sharp summit of the mountain ridge to the southeast. The narrow gorge opens at length into a more undulating valley three or four miles broad, which is about 1,500 feet below the general level.

Here, to our surprise, we came upon a thriving Christian community of Chinese, living like their neighbors in houses dug out of the cliffs of loess, which are especially prominent here.

Shiwanze has an interesting history. In 1796, the Roman Catholic converts in Shansi and Pekin were driven out by bitter persecution. Some of the refugees fled beyond the great wall to Mongolia and settled in Shiwanze. The refugees were never forgotten. Missionaries from Europe were from time to time sent to them, until now it is a bishopric and the center of Catholic missions in Mongolia, which are supported by a society in Belgium. Here we enjoyed for a day the hospitality of the bishop and his intelligent co-workers, two or three of whom spoke English readily. The Christian village contains 1,800 inhabitants, and has a large church with a girls' school of 400 and a boys' school of 200. The total number of Christians in the diocese is 30,000. We had occasion to note several of the other Christian villages in our further travels.

Here, to our surprise, we came upon a thriving Christian community of Chinese, living like their neighbors in houses dug out of the cliffs of loess, which are especially prominent here.

Shiwanze has an interesting history. In 1796, the Roman Catholic converts in Shansi and Pekin were driven out by bitter persecution. Some of the refugees fled beyond the great wall to Mongolia and settled in Shiwanze. The refugees were never forgotten. Missionaries from Europe were from time to time sent to them, until now it is a bishopric and the center of Catholic missions in Mongolia, which are supported by a society in Belgium. Here we enjoyed for a day the hospitality of the bishop and his intelligent co-workers, two or three of whom spoke English readily. The Christian village contains 1,800 inhabitants, and has a large church with a girls' school of 400 and a boys' school of 200. The total number of Christians in the diocese is 30,000. We had occasion to note several of the other Christian villages in our further travels.

SEARCH FOR WORLDS BEYOND NEPTUNE

In 1846 Adams and Le Verrier pointed out that the motion of the planet Uranus was disturbed in a progressive manner probably by an unknown planet. The planet Neptune was discovered in that year in consequence of their calculations, as everyone knows.

The methods that they employed have been perfected since that time and the theory of Neptune has been critically examined by Professor Newcomb and others to see if it yielded any evidence for the existence of unknown major planets revolving about the sun in orbits exterior to those of Uranus and Neptune. Professor Newcomb's conclusions were that the evidence was not yet decisive either way. The problem has lately been attacked again by Hans Lau, of Copenhagen, who finds evidence that two such planets exist. At least if the major planets pointed out by him do exist the observations of Uranus and Neptune which he has used (1690-1895) would represent the theoretical motions of these planets better than they are represented supposing his planets have these elements:

First planet—Distance from the sun, forty-seven times the earth's distance; mass, one-twelve thousand nine hundredths of the sun's mass.

Second planet—Distance from the sun, seventy-one times the earth's distance; mass, one twenty-eight hundredths of the sun's mass.

Both of these planets are thus exterior to Neptune, whose distance from the sun is thirty times the earth's distance. The first planet has a mass somewhat greater than that of Neptune, the second a mass somewhat greater than that of Saturn. Their stellar magnitude would be about tenth and hence they are easily photographed. Professor Pickering, director of the Harvard College observatory, has instituted a search for them on the photographic maps of the sky which are in process of construction at Cambridge. Such planets as these would have a small, though appreciable, disk, and would therefore differ in appearance from the fixed stars in their neighborhood. It is likely that if they veritably exist they could be detected by their appearance alone in the great telescopes of the Yerkes and Lick observatories.

The researches undertaken by Mr. Lau are very delicate and it is far from certain that the data are sufficient for the purpose. The method is adequate and sooner or later will lead to a complete solution.

Where the Colonel Was.

"You say the colonel was in the latest battle?"

"Yes, he was."

"Was he in the van?"

"There wasn't any van. He was in the baggage wagon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GEN. GORDON'S DAUGHTER MAKES LECTURE TOUR

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, the famous ex-confederate and lecturer on the lost cause, has a daughter, Miss Caroline, who possesses musical talent. She proposes to make a tour of the country in which she will give public readings of southern folklore and anecdotes of plantation life. The late Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, put this idea into her head. He considered her one of the most brilliant story tellers among women. He promised her anything to make her career successful if she would give such entertainments as he proposed.

His home near Philadelphia entertained more distinguished men of this country and Europe than any other house in Pennsylvania. It was at a dinner of brilliant personages that Mr. Thomson launched Miss Gordon into public story telling. She was the guest of his daughter, and had delighted her host for several days in succession with her remarkable narrative gift, her folksongs and her imitation of plantation cake walks—but the absurd thing she sees in the north when a prize is offered, but the genuine thing in front of the cabins, to the light of torches.

MISS GORDON TELLS HER STORY.

Mr. Thomson told Miss Gordon that she must tell her story at this dinner party. She tried to beg off, but finally consented if they could arrange a tactful method of bringing her story into play. She rehearsed her story and he decided upon the method of bringing it up. He would guide the talk to shop and mention some experiments with locomotives the road had recently been making.

"Speaking of locomotives," Miss Gordon was to say, and then launch out on her best anecdote, which was about a train. The plan succeeded perfectly, but Miss Gordon confessed that she nearly had hysterics when she caught the twitching of her host's mouth and the symptoms of choking in his daughter as the cue was given.

SHE OPENED PRISON DOORS.

Little Lulu McDonald is the happiest girl in Iowa, and her father, John McDonald, is blessing the day that gave him such a daughter. Lulu is only 12 years old, but alone and unaided she traveled to Kansas City, while the Democratic convention was in session there, made her way through the crowds of politicians, statesmen and visitors to the apartments of Gov. Smith and Senator Clark of Montana, and won from them a clear pardon for her father, who was serving a life sentence in the Montana state's prison.

Six years ago John McDonald took a hunting trip to the mountains, and while there he killed a man, in self-defense, it was said. He was arrested and tried, but the jury was not quite convinced of his innocence and fixed his punishment at life service in the penitentiary. Since that time the family has been in poor circumstances, and although every effort was made to secure McDonald's pardon, failure met the petitioners at every step.

When Lulu heard that Smith and Clark were to attend the convention in Kansas City July 4 she determined to go and make a personal appeal for clemency in her father's case. She collected sufficient money to pay her expenses, and in spite of her brother's protests, set out along on her mission.

Arriving in Kansas City she went direct to the apartments at the Midland hotel occupied by Clark, who is a member of the Montana board of pardons. His secretary tried to discourage her from see-

LULU M'DONALD.

ing Clark, but Lulu won from him an appointment. Then she hastened to the rooms of the governor, to whom she was denied all admission. But she had come far to see him and was not to be easily put off. Learning the number of his room, she stationed herself outside the door and awaited the governor's coming.

Presenting her letter of introduction, she told Gov. Smith her story and begged him to use his power in her behalf. He listened, full of interest, and heartily promised to do all he could to secure McDonald's pardon. Then little Lulu hurried to see Clark. From him, too, she received assuring promises. Mr. Clark said he would place the matter before the board at once. This was done. McDonald's case was carefully investigated, and the man was set free yesterday.

McDonald is a good citizen and a loving father, and it is believed that his misdeed at Montana was done in circumstances which justified the violence which he used.

HIS NAME THE CAUSE OF ARREST

A prisoner whose full name had but four letters was arraigned before Justice Martin on the charge of obstructing the sidewalk. The policeman who made the arrest had his attention attracted to a large crowd in the vicinity of Clark and Washington streets. Upon investigating he found in the center of the throng a diminutive individual adorned with whiskers resembling the butt end of a shoe brush. He appeared to be endeavoring to articulate and at the same time he gesticulated wildly in his efforts to make himself understood.

"What is your name?" demanded the officer, pushing his way through the crowd. "What is your business?"

"Rz If," replied the mysterious stranger. He endeavored to explain himself further, but became so hopelessly involved

RZ IF OBSTRUCTS THE SIDEWALK.

in stuttering that the policeman came to the conclusion that the man was under the influence of Chicago liquor.

The policeman again demanded his name and received the same reply. "Rz If," whereupon he became indignant at such trifling with the majesty of the law and placed the man with the shoe brush whiskers under arrest.

Before Justice Martin and with the aid of several interpreters the prisoner explained that he was born with such a picturesque stutter that his parents decided to give him the only name he could pronounce in after life. This was "Rz If," and although he endeavored to give the magistrate the name of his parents his tongue declined the effort. Under the circumstances he was discharged.—Chicago Chronicle.

QUEER CUSTOM OF THE "PRISON" BIRD

The prison bird is found in Africa, and gets its name from the fact that, from the time the nest is made until the little birds are old enough to fly, the mother bird is really a prisoner.

At nesting time the parent birds, with their beaks, make a hole in the bark of a hollow tree, and then enter the tree and build their nest. When the nest is ready for occupancy the mother bird settles herself in it, and her mate at once makes her a prisoner by "walling up" the entrance to the nest, leaving an opening just large enough for air and food to pass through.

The great African explorer, David Livingstone, watched the actions of these birds and in writing of them referred to the nest as a "prison," and the female bird as a "slave." She certainly is at the mercy of her mate for a time, but he treats her with unvarying kindness and attention. As soon as she is imprisoned he stations himself near. He brings her food at regular intervals, and does not allow her to want for anything. Thus she gets on all right, and really seems to thrive in her secluded life. Should however any accident befall the male bird so that he would be kept from looking after the needs of the mother bird, she and her little ones would die for want of food. When nesting time is over the male bird destroys the carrier with his beak and sets his family free. Says Mr. Livingstone: "It is interesting to witness the joy with which the little prisoners greet the light and the unknown world."

—When we have good blood we are healthy, strong, vigorous and full of life and energy. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the nature functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

The Sunday School.

The seventy sent forth. Luke x, 1:11. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The student should begin with verse 51 of the previous chapter. Jesus was about to begin his last great journey to Jerusalem. That was by his own volition, being constrained to meet his destiny which he plainly foresaw and as plainly predicted (Matt. xvi, 21). Purposing to pass through Samaria, which was in the way southward, he sent disciples to make ready for him, but the Samaritans, knowing his destination and being jealous of the Jews, refused to receive the messengers. Proceeding therefore without any preparation, his journey was for a time of that purely incidental character which had attended all his wanderings from place to place. It was while thus passing along that one offered to follow him, (Luke ix, 57-58), and learned that Jesus had no home, and another made the same proposal but desired previously to go and bury his dead, while a third desired to say farewell to his kindred.

MESSENGERS.—(Verse 1.) Jesus did not abandon his purpose to send agents in advance because the Samaritans had been inattentive, but he selected from among his followers seventy men, whom he appointed to this service. They were directed to go before him, very much after the manner of the heralds who in ancient times preceded the king on his journeys. They were to be runners or couriers, sent to announce the coming of their master. They were to go along the way which he would take, a course already determined. It was no small honor to be thus appointed, for it indicated the confidence imposed in them, as not only competent but trustworthy. There has been some question concerning the motive of Jesus in thus commissioning these men, and a few persons have presumed to question its wisdom. A sufficient reason may be found in the fact that as this was the last time Jesus would pass that way he might properly desire to reach the largest possible number, rally to himself and carry with him to the great city all who had partially espoused his cause.

LABORERS.—(Verse 2.) Looking over the company that gathered about him and contemplating for a moment the condition of the people among whom he must move as he pursued his journey, Jesus became deeply affected by the religious needs of the country and the times. It seemed to him that this was like a harvest season, when the grain is ready to be gathered in. And a great harvest it was, the harvest of souls (John iv, 35). For a moment he detained the heralds, bidding them to pray that laborers might be sent into the harvest (2 Thess iii, 1). But why pray? Was it not the business of Christ to send men? Was he indifferent to his own cause? Did he need that one should urge him to care for the in-gathering? These questions have been often asked concerning prayer under any circumstances. In this case Jesus would make these men feel the nature and importance of their mission, and lead them to an unselfish desire for assistance, and make them remember that they were responsible to him who had sent them, and so fill them with missionary enthusiasm.

DIRECTIONS (Verses 3 and 4).—If the men did not go of their own accord, self-moved, neither did they go at their own pleasure, unrestrained. It was eminently proper that, as they represented another they should receive his instructions, and do his will. The directions were threefold. 1.—Go your ways, to the places appointed, not wandering about carelessly, crossing each other's paths and leaving some places unvisited, but following the itinerary laid down for them. 2.—They must remember who they were, what kind of men they were expected to be, innocent as lambs, and what kind of men would be about them, men like wolves, so protecting themselves against danger and doing no evil to others (Matt. x, 16), a very trying position. 3.—They must be free from unnecessary burdens—carrying no purse, taking no money with them, carrying no script, that is, bag or leather wallet in which small articles of convenience might be kept (1 Sam. xvii, 40), sometimes called husk (2 Kings iv, 42), because of the material of which it was made; carrying no shoes, except the sandals worn. These same directions were given to the twelve (Matt. x, 5).

SALUTATIONS (Verses 4, 5, 6).—Oriental greetings were common as marks of politeness and good will. One was expected to treat a stranger, both as a proof that he intended no evil, and as a means of securing favor (Gen. xxxiii, 3-4). Frequently these salutations were by no critical formalities, although sometimes they indicated a desire for friendship (1 Sam. xxv, 6). Jesus instructed the seventy not to salute any one in the high-way. That would have taken too much time, inasmuch as these demonstrations were excessive, consisting of many obeisances of approach and separation. The business was urgent and admitted no such delay. But on approaching a dwelling where they were anxious to abide they were required to salute the host. (Matt. x, 12). But what was to be done after the manner of a religious teacher. They would pronounce a blessing upon the house, which was quite the same as to offer a prayer for its inmates. That would disclose the character of the owner as well as the guest, for if a righteous man abode there he would welcome them, and the peace should remain.

JUDICIALITY (Verses 7 and 8).—It is evident that Jesus intended to proceed leisurely toward Jerusalem, and therefore the seventy would be absent from him several days. Wherever they stopped they were expected to find hospitality among good people, who would welcome them because of their errand. They were not therefore to think of themselves as mendicants. They were to consider that the laborer was worthy of his hire, that the spiritual benefits conferred by them were an equivalent for temporal good received (1 Cor. ix, 11). Accordingly they were to remain in one place, as of right, not moving about from house to house as if they were burdensome and the trouble must be shifted and borne by several. They should feel as much at home as one would at a hotel where he paid his bill. Furthermore, they must eat such things as were set before them, not making themselves peculiar by selecting their diet, or causing unnecessary anxiety to their entertainers, which the Apostle Paul enjoined as intended to deliver the men from the exactions that had been made through subtle interpretations of the law.

MINISTRY (Verse 9).—So far the words of Christ pertained to the temporal conditions and arrangements of the messengers. It was very necessary that such matters should be adjusted. Inattention to them would have caused untold trouble, possibly defeating the original purpose. But the mission was the all-important concern and Jesus states that under two heads: 1. They should heal the sick, ministering to the bodies of the people, partly out of good will, but principally to win those who witnessed the miracles and prepare them for the message that followed. Deeds of benevolence must precede words of truth. Men who have been helped will listen. They must preach. The same great truth with which John the Baptist (Matt. iii, 2) began in the wilderness of Judea, and which Jesus afterward proclaimed in Galilee (Mark. i, 14) was to be heralded by these commissioned men—"the kingdom of God is come"—the truth which more than any other would stir the Jewish heart. For many centuries the chosen people had been anxiously waiting for the kingdom (Dan. ii, 44).

REJECTION.—(Verses 10 and 11).—What if this message, so delivered, should be rejected as doubtless in many instances it was? Shall the preachers remain and endeavor to overcome the opposition or indifference? Shall they resort to some more popular mode of gaining attention and favor? Shall they argue the matter which they have proclaimed? Shall they substitute some other more acceptable theme? Jesus provides for such a contingency—they have done their duty and reached the limit of their service, and they must move on to some other place. But they shall depart in a public way with a demonstration that shall probably create an impression upon all the inhabitants of the city. Standing in the street, outside of any enclosure, in the full gaze of all, they shall shake the dust from their garments, unwilling to be defiled by anything that belongs to the town (Acts xiii, 51), a testimony that the people who rejected the message are themselves rejected. But they shall follow this with the assertion of what they had previously said about the kingdom, that their last words might be left ringing in the ears of the rejecters.

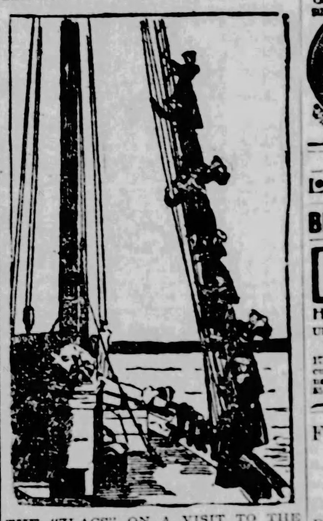
CONCLUSION.—Some persons have erroneously supposed that ministers are now required to conduct their work upon the plan herein prescribed, which would be impossible and undesirable because of the changed conditions. There are, however, valuable suggestions in the passage. 1. A minister is a servant of Jesus Christ, obligated to go and labor for his Master, following instructions as far as they are given. He must be diligent in this service, not assuming any unnecessary burdens or incumbrances, holding himself steadily and constantly to his duty. He must not persist in work where it is evident that nothing can be accomplished, but must openly testify against those who have rejected his message, and pass on to other fields. 4. He should not regard himself as a pauper or hireling. What he receives is as much his as the wages of any other, but that should not be considered above the service he renders. And these four remarks apply not only to ordained pastors, but to all who are truly set out before the Lord's face to do any service that shall prepare for him.

FIFTEEN CREWS MAKE IT FUN

San Diego Young Women Go in for Rowing With Great Gusto.

The girls' rowing clubs are pointed to with pride by the people of San Diego, says the San Francisco Chronicle. And why not? Fifteen well regulated, well disciplined crews, rowing twice or thrice a week, the year round, with a stroke that would put many a crew of men to the blush. Four barges, each forty feet in length, with eight sliding seats, are in constant use by close to 200 women of San Diego, who enjoy this glorious exercise.

Most of the credit belongs to the first crew formed some eight or nine years ago by four Coronado girls, Misses Lena, Caroline and Agnes Polhamus and Miss Zuletta Lamb. The four girls were much together and were often to be seen in one of the boats of the tug General McPherson. They decided to form rowing club among themselves, and found the name of San Diego's first girls' crew in the first letters of their given names, Zulac. That name has become known as the name of the San Diego girls crew simply because that particular crew chances to be the oldest. There are twelve or thirteen other crews, though they do not all own their boats. In fact, there are eight crews made up of young ladies attending the state normal school that use one barge, the property of the Normal School association.



THE "ZLACS" ON A VISIT TO THE "ANITA."

The "Zlac" crew owns its own barge, a thing of beauty, 38 feet 4 inches long and 4 feet 6 inches beam. Twice each week this crew is out with its barge, which is housed in the club's house near the Paulson boathouse at the foot of H street. The club has had plans for a new boathouse drawn and piling foundations driven, which they expect to have built this fall. Another crew, of which Miss Blair is the coxswain, houses its barge at the D street boathouse, and every Thursday afternoon it may be seen on the bay cutting its way through the water in a manner to make men envious of the crew's skill. The Normal School crews, of which there are eight, divide their time that the barge is in use daily, and all crews get the desired exercise.

The fourth barge on the bay is owned by the San Diego Rowing club, and it is used by the women crews made up from the associate members of the rowing club. Races between the crews are not uncommon, and on the Fourth of July the Olympians were forced over the line in a race with a picked crew from La Sirenas, the Columbias and the Lascofarias—crews that use the San Diego Rowing club's barge.

Could anything be more graceful than the blue-and-white suits, the pretty hats and the round, brown necks of these strong young women? The supple backs bend in unison, the arms are strong and well muscled—no hollows in cheeks here. That the girls are brave at their little taste into the rigging plainly show. With strong bodies they have strong nerves, and have attained that most desirable thing in women—a sound mind in a sound body.

THINK OVER THESE.

Those who are always seeking praise rarely get it.

Women who have plenty to occupy their minds seldom gossip.

Statistics show that women marry later in life than they used to.

Most women have pet theories as to what the ideal man should be like.

The girl who can be agreeable with the toothache has an ideal disposition.

One man in a hundred who puts on a belt with a negligee shirt gets it in the right place.

The principal occupation of the housewife recently has been fixing windows for thunder storms.

Many a girl who looks as though she were fighting against some secret sorrow is only suffering from a corn.—Philadelphia Times.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. B. Parkhurst, 624 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 1000 to 10,000 inhabitants, permanent employment at good pay. Address The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., 701 S. 15th St., St. Louis, Mo.

$25 to $50 DAILY EASILY MADE BY LIVE AGENTS selling our Electric Goods entirely new and practical. Quick sales guaranteed. What others do, you can do. Time is short. Write to-day and secure exclusive territory. Guaranteed best seller. Address, Electric M. & M. Mfg. Co., Dept. 1, Springfield, Mass.

FREE EXAMINATION 10 percent Charges Paid

WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $4.50

Write for Catalogue. WILKY CO. Dept. 321, 122 Dearborn St., Chicago.

MEDICAL

Ladies Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. J. L. Kay, Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO. 1377 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

FINEST GENTLEMAN IN EUROPE

There is a street crossing sweeper in Pall Mall, London, who cannot be convinced that the Prince of Wales is other than the finest gentleman in all Europe, and he has good reason for his belief. He is stationed at a crossing not far from Marlborough house, in the residence of the Prince, and from him or shine he keeps it clean for the throng of well dressed men from the fashionable clubs. He tips his hat in thousands of passers, and thinks himself lucky when he has a penny for the service of sweeping the crossing.

Only one gentleman ever returns the salutation, which is never weary of making. This is a stout, broad shouldered figure with grayish beard and pleasant face whose appearance at the entrance of Marlborough house is always a signal for sweeping. The Prince of Wales is fond of taking a short stroll in the afternoon and frequently passes the crossing where the ragged sweep is stationed.

In an instant the sweep's hat is off and he is bowing low. Other men never see him, but the Prince never fails to acknowledge the salute by bowing gravely in return. While his face is passive to the sweep it wields his broom with renewed energy, muttering to himself: "He's the only real gentleman in London."

THE PRINCE OF WALES SALUTED BY A CROSSING SWEEPER.

Perversity.

Farmer—I never did see such an offhorse as Bender is. When I take one side of a question he is sure to take the other.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 177.000

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

NEW BLADE CHINA SETS.

We have a new china offer, better than ever. Last year we offered English-made dinner and tea sets, but we had to withdraw the offer, because of the advance in cost.

Now we have made arrangements to furnish china sets of American-made semi-porcelain. The shapes are the latest, and we furnish them in plain white or with decorations, to suit your taste.

Under former offers, which were of tea and dinner sets, we found that many did not want a full dinner set, while the tea sets lacked pieces that would make them available for all occasions. Under our contract with the manufacturers we could not furnish extras.

We believe we have now overcome that difficulty. We placed the matter in the hands of a committee of Toledo housekeepers, with the request that they should make three different lists—one assortment to be adapted to the needs of very small families or newly-married couples just starting housekeeping; the second, for medium-sized families; and the third, for larger families. The idea was, to select combinations that will be useful three times a day—for every meal.

This committee of housewives has made its report. Turn to our china advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and read it over carefully. Do not the selections strike you as practical and sensible? So sure of this are we, that we have made a large contract with the manufacturers to fill your orders—and at prices nearly down to the wholesale figure.

We can send you any one of these three combinations in either plain white—very handsome, suited to any table, any occasion—or decorated handsomely with clusters of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimming.

Besides these, we also offer a complete English dinner-set of 112 pieces.

This set we have named The Maine. It is made up in three styles of decoration—peacock blue, sage green, or claret brown.

With such a variety of assortment, and at the very low prices at which we offer them, no one need do without good dishes for the table.

Do not ask us to make any changes in our assortment, as we cannot do it. For prices and information in regard to sending orders, see our advertisement on another page.

A COPPERHEAD'S LETTER.

The man who betrays his country is worse than a murderer. In all the calendar of crime the acts of a traitor are the worst.

Nothing in recent time has so stirred to indignation the blood of patriotic citizens as the publication of the letter written to a prominent Filipino by Montague R. Leverson, of New York, a member of the anti-imperialist league, of Boston, of which ex-Governor Boutwell is president. This letter was captured by General Funston's command and sent to the war department, and is published in The Blade to-day.

In this letter the American soldiers are denounced as pirates and assassins, and advice is given the Filipinos as the proper course to pursue in dealing with this country. Of course President McKinley comes in for unstinted abuse, while the Filipinos are called "friends" and the soldiers who are upholding the flag in the Orient are denominated "robbers" and "murderers."

No copperhead of the North during the war of the rebellion ever uttered more treasonable sentences than those contained in the letter written by this Bryan supporter, Leverson. It is treason of the deepest dye, and yet its sentiments are endorsed by the anti-imperialists who are now flocking to the standard of Bryan.

It is such sentiment, uttered by such traitors as Leverson, which keeps alive the insurrection against the authority of this government. Treason should be punished under all circumstances, and here is a case where it should be meted out swift and sure.

Free speech does not mean license to aid an insurrection against this republic.

DESERTING BRYAN.

The Wellston, Ohio, Sentinel has repudiated Bryan and the party which he represents and has placed the Republican electoral ticket at the head of its editorial columns. The editor explains as follows:

The Sentinel hoists the banner of Republicanism by placing at the head of this column the names of McKinley and Roosevelt, because they stand for everything that appeals to the progressive spirit of the American people.

There must be a general movement of that kind in Wellston, for Thomas P. Wanzler, up to now a prominent Democrat, and a supporter of Bryan in 1896, has come out for the Republican ticket, and publishes in the Sentinel a letter explaining his reasons. The Democrats down there are all looking at the harvest moon over their left shoulders in consequence.

The Democrats called Lincoln an usurper in 1864. They prated about imperialism as they do to-day. They are taken less seriously now than they were 36 years ago, and the disaster to Democracy then is historic. It was not a marker, however, to the one that is coming in November, 1900.

CAN BRYAN DODGE?

Bryan is to be notified in Kansas of his nomination for President by the Populists of the Sioux Falls convention. He will respond with another speech of acceptance. His utterance on this occasion will be of interest, because he has evinced a desire to get away from the silver issue.

The Sioux Falls platform is almost entirely devoted to the money issue. It denounces the financial law of last March, which established the gold standard, "as the culmination of a long series of conspiracies to deprive the people of their constitutional rights over the money of the nation." It reaffirms the demand for free silver coinage at 16 to 1, and it declares its present platform to be "the expression of our unalterable convictions."

How will Mr. Bryan get away from this "unalterable" conviction in favor of free silver?

Yet he sees that he has lost strength in the states which were strongest for free silver in 1896. Their people have prospered wondrously in the past four years, under the gold standard every minute of the time. They have seen all the main arguments for free silver shattered by the force of events, thus demonstrating their fallacy. This falsification of his theories has brought distrust of Bryan, and of his new stock of theoretical follies. These western states are heartily in sympathy with expansion. They see no reason for a change in the national administration, and their voters will cast their ballots for McKinley and Roosevelt.

That the Democratic leaders realize his loss of strength in the west is clear from the curious attempt they are making to have it appear that Bryan will carry a number of states which went against him in 1896, especially in the middle west. There is no reason for supposing any such thing. There is no evidence of a change of feeling. These states are all as solidly opposed to free silver as they were four years ago. The nomination of Bryan at Sioux Falls and Kansas City, in both cases on a platform declaring explicitly for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, has aroused the old spirit in these states, and they are as solid against this fad as ever.

Look at Minnesota, for instance, which the Bryan crowd are trying to claim. It gave McKinley nearly 55,000 majority in 1896. Since the Kansas City convention, 29 county newspapers which have hitherto been Democratic are now supporting McKinley. Does that look like a drift to Bryan and free silver?

Then there is Wisconsin. In 1896 she gave McKinley over 100,000 majority. This enormous majority was largely due to the German vote of the state, which is against unsound money. There are 100,000 German voters in that state, of whom not to exceed 35,000 are regularly Republican. Four years ago, fully 40,000 German Democrats voted against Bryan on the silver issue. Every advice from that state is to the effect that these will oppose him again for the same reason. His chatter about "imperialism" does not alarm them. It is absurd to assume that men who opposed Bryan and free silver four years ago will now flop over and support the silver fad.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT PORTRAITS.

After some delay we have now ready for our readers the finest portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt on the market. The portraits are 18x23 inches, made from latest photographs, executed in fine lithograph crayon work in two colors, and on heavy plate paper suitable for framing. In this brief description we cannot do justice to the excellence of the work. They must be seen to be appreciated. Our price for these portraits are 15c each or 25c per pair, post-paid by mail. This would be cheap at 25c each. Special rates to agents.

To every one sending us 25c for The Weekly Blade three months we will send one portrait free; for 40c The Weekly Blade three months and two portraits.

THE CONVICTION OF POWERS.

Kentucky Democrats may be satisfied with the conviction of Caleb Powers, but the people of the country are not; and they hope to see the case appealed to the higher courts, where partisanship is less pronounced and where Tom Campbellism is less prominent.

Is it not possible that the intense partisan feeling which resulted in the death of Goebel had much to do with the life sentence of Powers? Add to this extreme feeling the $100,000 reward, and the unscrupulous methods which Ohioans know Tom Campbell employs in his cases, and there is no surprise at the verdict of the jury, especially when the law is construed by a judge like Cantrill.

It is no doubt true that Powers did what he should have not have done in the way of bringing armed men to Frankfort last winter, but the defense made so clear a case that it requires a stretch of the imagination and of the law to send a man to the penitentiary for life for a murder which occurred while the defendant was a hundred miles away.

The political conditions in Kentucky are not yet normal, and until they are there will be a question as to the justice meeted out by the local courts. By all means carry the case to the higher courts.

A PROSPERITY ARGUMENT.

When Democratic editors and orators attempt to show that there is no general prosperity in the country it will be well to refer them to figures compiled by the New York Tribune from the reports of the savings banks of that state.

According to these figures nearly one-third of the inhabitants of New York state have savings banks accounts at the present time. The actual number of depositors is 2,036,0171 and the total of their savings is $922,081,590. This is an increase of 105,168 in the number of depositors and of $63,638,318 over the deposits of a year ago, and of over $200,000,000 over 1896, when Bryanism threatened the country and soup houses were thicker than savings banks.

What a remarkable showing! How completely does it dispose of the Democratic cry that there is no wide-spread prosperity and that the government is being conducted solely in the interests of the rich.

Are the Democrats silly enough to believe that the thousands of men and women who have small bank accounts, established within the past four years, will vote for a party which would, if it had a system of finance which would sweep away these deposits or cut their purchasing power in two? These savings banks reports do not leave a leg on which calamity howlers can stand.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The term "balance of trade" means the difference in value between imports and exports of merchandise. This trade balance is very heavily in favor of the United States at present, and has been so for the past three years. It is always so in times of prosperity. But the Chicago Chronicle, a Democratic organ, attempts to combat the proposition that if we sell more than we buy we are making money, and are therefore prosperous. Speaking of protectionists, it says:

They never trouble themselves to explain how parting with merchandise worth more than that which we get in return makes us rich or why parting with less than we get in return makes us poor. They rise sublimely above all such petty considerations of bookkeeping.

The bookkeeper assumes that a man is growing rich when he is taking in more than he is paying out. The protective tariff philosopher says, "No, he is growing poor when he is doing that," but he never tells us why.

The statements in these two paragraphs are misleading because false. The reason that "parting with merchandise worth more than we get in return" makes us rich is because the balance is paid in money or its equivalent. The "bookkeeper" argument assumes that we barter our exports for our imports; and it cunningly assumes that where the exports are worth more we lose money. There is no barter about it. Our exports are sold and our imports are bought. The men who ship wheat to Liverpool or meats to Marseilles or flour to Venezuela are not the same as those who buy silks at Lyons, or chemicals from Germany, or fine cotton goods from Manchester. Our exporters sell their exports and are paid for them by receiving bank credits in Europe. Our importers buy what their trade needs and pay for these imports in the same way.

The balance of trade is due in money. But this year, for instance, Americans going abroad to travel, or to see the Paris exposition, have spent fully $250,000,000 in Europe. When a traveler goes abroad he does not take the money with him. He goes to a bank and buys a letter of credit. For instance, suppose he intends to take a tour that will cost $1,000. He pays his thousand dollars into a bank in New York and gets a letter of credit for that amount, on which he can draw whatever sums he may need at a bank in each of the important European cities. The bank in New York does not send his $1,000 abroad. The balance of trade is in our favor; there is much money owing to banks in the United States. His $1,000 pays for that much of the balance of trade.

For years we have been buying up American railways and other stocks in bonds held in Europe. American capitalists have, within the past three years, lent enormous sums in Europe. The money has not gone out, but it has been paid out of the trade balance due us. We have become, in that respect, a creditor nation instead of a debtor one. And the balance of trade—the excess in value of what we sold over what we bought—has enabled us to pay our obligations abroad and loan hundreds of millions in Europe. This completely answers the dodging answer of our Chicago contemporary.

Why do Americans loan money abroad instead of at home? Because money is more plentiful here than in Europe. Consequently interest rates are lower here than there. As a result, men with money to loan put it where they can get the most interest. That is all there is of that matter.

ROOSEVELT'S ST. PAUL SPEECH.

Governor Roosevelt charges that the Democratic reports of his St. Paul speech were garbled and falsified. Especially is this the case with his closing sentences, which were really as follows:

Study the Kansas City platform and you cannot help realizing that their policy (the policy of its makers and sponsors) is a policy of infamy, that their triumph would mean misery so widespread that it is almost unthinkable, and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out. They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad. We ask the support of all Americans who have the welfare of the country at heart, no matter what their political affiliations may have been in the past.

The chorus of Bryanite papers has been denouncing Roosevelt for having made these charges against the Democratic voters. The governor was speaking of the men who drafted and adopted the Kansas City platform. They are appealing to the voters to support their platform of infamy and dishonor. There are tens of thousands of Democrats who will not do so, and Roosevelt is too fair-minded a man to charge upon the rank and file of the party the responsibility for these platform utterances. They can not be responsible for them unless they advocate them and support them at the polls.

Is it the Bryan policy to garble and falsify the utterances of Republicans? Is their cause so weak that they can not meet the opposing arguments? There is no reason why any honest Democrat should vote the Populist ticket this year—or any other year. The Kansas City platform is Populistic rather than Democratic; Bryan was the nominee of the Populist party, and simply endorsed by the Kansas City convention. There is really no candidate in the field who represents the real, historic principles of the Democratic party.

A RINGING PLANK.

Here is what the New York Sun aptly characterizes as a "ringing and patriotic" resolution on the subject of expansion, adopted by a Democratic state convention at Montpelier, Vermont:

Resolved, That in opposing the narrow and timid policy which, had it prevailed, would have limited the United States of America to the territory of Massachusetts, Connecticut and the "Providence Plantations," the Democratic party has wisely favored the enlargement of the domain of freedom; and that we are in favor of the acquisition of any territory on this continent or the islands adjacent thereto, whenever it can be done consistently with the rights of other nations and the honor of our own.

It is proper to state that this was not adopted this year. It is a plank from the platform of the Vermont Democrats adopted in 1853. Forty-seven years ago the Democratic party pronounced for expansion. That was before Populism was dreamed of, and before Bryan was born. Those twin evils have brought the Democratic party to the position of a fallen tree across the railway of national progress. In the old days it was progressive, and favored expansion.

How presumptuous it is on the part of Democrats to try to keep the silver issue in the back ground after all the trouble Mr. Bryan had to ram it down the throat of the Kansas City convention.

It will be observed that even the Democratic press is not making any slighting remarks about Secretary Hay. His superb diplomacy is universally commended throughout the civilized world.

WHAT WILL THE POWERS DO?

The rejoicing over the entrance of Pekin by the allied forces and the rescue of the legationers will soon give way to conjectures as to the next step which the powers will take in Chinese affairs. On the one hand is the determination to compel China to make adequate restitution for what she has done, and on the other there will be diplomatic bickerings among the nations of Europe based on the belief that each will attempt to gain advantages over the others.

The compact of the powers extended only to the rescue of the legationers. What will be done now time will tell. As for the United States the attitude of the administration is well known, as it has already been made public. This country does not want Chinese territory, but it will demand a heavy indemnity in money from the Chinese government—an indemnity large enough to liberally provide for the families of those Americans who lost heir lives in the campaign and to cover the expense of the government in conducting that campaign. And the government's demands will be backed in a way which the Chinese government will understand to mean business.

While history has been made in China the past few months, the world will eagerly watch for the next step. Germany, Russia and England will watch each other closely, and civilization will note every movement of them all. There will now be a short breathing spell, and then will come the greatest diplomatic struggle of the century.

THE OHIO LIQUOR LEAGUE.

The Wine and Spirit News, the official organ of the Ohio Liquor League, is drumming up the saloonkeepers to attend the annual convention of the league at Piqua next month, urging them to organize and make ready for the battle which will take place in the legislature one year from next winter.

This organ of the saloonists fears that an effort will be made to legislate still further against the liquor interests of the state, and wants to line up its forces not only to prevent such legislation but to secure the passage of more liberal laws than those now on the statute books of the state.

If Ohio liquor dealers are wise, they will refrain from making any noise or agitating any modification of existing laws. The saloonkeepers of Ohio receive more liberal treatment than their brethren in many other states, and the state is more generous with them than it should be.

Let them start an agitation for lower taxes, or for any other consideration, and then watch the fur fly. Whenever the people are brought to a realization of the work of the saloons there is an upheaval, and when it is over the saloonkeepers have the worst of it.

The tax in Ohio is too low. It should be made $1,000 a year, and with it should go a license which every Tom, Dick and Harry can not obtain, even if he had the money, and then if the saloonist does not toe the mark and obey the law, his license should be revoked. And if the saloonists want to agitate the question and stir up the people, there is nothing more certain than that they will pay $1,000 a year tax. Make that an issue in any legislative campaign, and the decision would not be hard to guess.

Saloonists as a class are not overzealous in their efforts to obey the law as it is. They keep open on Sundays when the law says they shall not, and most of them have no conscientious scruples against selling to minors and in other ways evading the statutes. The great public does not believe in giving such persons much consideration, and, at any rate, the business is one which does not appeal to the average citizen.

Better go slow about stirring up trouble, for if the people are once aroused, it is the saloonkeeper and his traffic which will suffer.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS.

In the death of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, the country loses a man conspicuous for not only his genius and talent but for public service faithfully rendered. John J. Ingalls was for 18 years a senator of the United States from the commonwealth of Kansas, serving from 1874 until 1892, a period of more than ordinary importance in the history of the country.

He carried to the discharge of his duties in the senate not only a rich and varied experience in other lines of official service, but a combination of forensic power and literary polish and ability that commanded the attention and interest of the whole country.

He was a powerful champion of any cause he espoused. As a reconteur in the heat of debate he had few equals. He stood among the foremost in a class of public men nearly all of whom have crossed the great divide, among the most conspicuous being Blaine, Conkling, Thurman, Ben Hill, of Georgia; Logan, Sherman, Morrill, Voorhees, Beck and Edmunds.

In connection with this it is worthy of note that like many other men of positive views and character, Mr. Ingalls' warmest personal and social attachments were sometimes found among men who in debate on questions of public policy were his most strenuous antagonists. In honor of the memory of one of these, Senator Hill, of Georgia, Mr. Ingalls delivered one of the finest eulogies ever pronounced in the senate of the United States, and the words he then uttered might be aptly applied in connection with his own death.

It will be recalled that Senator Ingalls was the political victim of the fury of Populism which swept Kansas in the early '90's, retiring him from the senate and sending in his stead William A. Peffer, whose career in that body was distinguished by his advocacy of bizarre doctrines and by the unfavorable figure he cut in comparison with the brilliant Ingalls. For a number of years after his retirement from the senate Mr. Ingalls' time was divided between agriculture, newspaper writing and frequent appearances on the lecture platform.

"FIRST-CLASS LIAR."

Ex-Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, is now receiving the attention of the Democratic press. He is being touted as a supporter of Bryan and his handsome face adorns the front pages of many Democratic newspapers.

But the ex-mayor says in his emphatic way that "any one who says I will ally myself with any movement against the Republican ticket is a first-class liar. I intend to support the Republican ticket this fall."

It is now in order for the Democratic newspapers to make another guess.

AN ABSURD POSITION.

The self-styled anti-imperialist congress at Indianapolis did just what was expected of it: Endorsed the candidacy of W. J. Bryan and closed its eyes to the inevitable consequences that would follow had he the ghost of a show of election.

There was one thing in which the action of the convention was not only illogical but absurd, and that was in the adoption of a plank which declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence must apply as well to the Negro race in America as to the colored races for which the antis profess to have a special care.

The men who drafted and adopted this declaration pledge themselves to work for the nominee of the only party in the country which has ever dared to abridge the liberties of the black man since his liberation from slavery. They pledge themselves to support the nominee of a party more than 120 of whose votes in the electoral college since the civil war have been guaranteed only by a defiance of the Declaration of Independence and the suppression of the Negro vote. They pledge themselves to support the nominee of a party which has recently, by crimes upon the ballot, disfranchised Negroes by constitutional enactment in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina. They pledge themselves to support the party whose very existence depends upon the rule of the bludgeon and the shotgun in the South.

The report of the proceedings of this convention of political purists says: "H. J. Scott, of Cairo, spoke strongly in favor of this resolution claiming that if it was ignored Bryan would lose thousands of Negro votes." So it was adopted as an afterthought for the purpose of catching a few stray Negro votes. It was adopted as a mere political expedient which, if fathered and adopted by almost any other party, would have thrown most of those who advocated and accepted it at Indianapolis into the very throes of hysteria.

A few more such conventions as the one at Indianapolis and the cause of Bryanism is undone. Mr. Bryan should pray for deliverance from his friends.

BRYAN AND THE SUGAR TRUST

When Mr. Bryan was a member of the house, he voted for the amendment to the Wilson bill which was forced into the measure by the Sugar trust. It will be remembered that President Cleveland protested vigorously against this amendment, but signed the bill in order to get a free trade measure on the statute books. Mr. Bryan goes up and down the land denouncing trusts, yet he supported the sugar schedule amendment, which was intended to give the Sugar trust a complete monopoly.

The effect of this measure is clearly seen by its effect on the price of Sugar trust stock, as compared with the effect of the McKinley bill. The trust was organized prior to the passage of the latter. On Sept. 1, 1890, the stock sold at $82 per share. On October 1 the McKinley bill became a law and the stock fell the next day to $78. By November 7 it dropped to $57.

Now look at its course under the Wilson law. In December, 1893, the stock sold at $80 a share. By July 1, 1894, it rose to $101. The bill became a law in August, and on September 1 the price had risen to $114. The McKinley law depressed the stock $23 a share; the Wilson law raised it $34 a share.

Mr. Bryan should explain his vote. He is posing as an anti-trust champion, and denouncing the Republican party as being the friend of trusts. Let him discuss the Wilson-Gorman sugar schedule, before he makes the speech against trusts which he has promised.

AMERICANS AT PARIS.

The United States has come out with flying colors at the Paris Exposition. In the list of awards made yesterday American exhibitors secured a total of 1,981. Of these 220 were grand prizes, 486 gold medals and 583 silver medals, 422 bronze medals and 270 honorable mentions.

The exhibits are the products of every field and line of American activity and inventive genius from farm products, farm machinery and the products of our mines, to the rarest works of art and human handicraft.

The exhibits of American educational institutions and publishing houses and the awards given them demonstrate American superiority in those lines as well as in the field of industrial activity.

The number of awards given our exhibits this year is nearly twice as great as in 1889, when it was just 1,000. Nothing could better demonstrate the strides made by this country in forging to the front in the race for commercial supremacy. Verily American conquest of the world's markets is at hand. The opening of a new century will find the United States the victor in every line of industrial achievement.

VON WALDERSEE'S JOURNEY.

Field Marshal the Count von Waldersee left Berlin on Monday on his way to China. As the situation now appears, there will be nothing for him to do when he reaches China. At least, he will have no occasion to exercise command over the American troops. The Americans in Pekin are safe, and it is not probable that the Chinese government will make any trouble over the payment of proper damages to the United States, including the cost of the military expedition.

It is believed at Washington that our troops will soon be withdrawn. They will be kept there for a time to co-operate with the others in preserving order; but it is not probable that there will be any more fighting required of them. By the time von Waldersee reaches China, the need of concert of action among the powers will probably be past. Though the combined forces are called the "allies," as a brief and convenient designation, it must be remembered that there is not a real alliance. It is merely a concert of action to relieve the imperiled foreigners in Pekin and restore order out of the Chinese chaos. There is a probability of trouble among the powers of Europe, owing to the mutual jealousies and land-grabbing operations. We have nothing to do with these, however. We want no Chinese territory. We demand only right and justice; that China shall fulfill her treaty obligations. These purposes secured, we have nothing further. Let the Powers quarrel if they will. We have no alliance with any of them, nad will will have none.

The Democratic headquarters has Hon. Webster Davis on its hands.

Has Aguinaldo contributed to the Democratic campaign fund?

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 15 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

CONCERNING OUR "TERRITORY."

The Philadelphia Record, in its opposition to expansion, gets muddled in its logic. Speaking of the proposition that territory of the United States is entirely within the control of congress, and that the constitution does not cover it until so enacted by that body, the Record says the Republicans "confound the territory as 'property' with the territory as a political entity."

The Record should read the constitution. It would find that it nowhere recognizes a territory as a "political entity." An organized territory—such as New Mexico, Hawaii, Arizona or Oklahoma—is the creation of congress. The constitution does not provide for them, in any way. The authority of congress to organize them as distinct territories is the general and complete grant of power to it by the constitution to control the "territory and other property" belonging to the United States.

The Republican position is in strict accord with the constitution. That instrument calls all territory "property of the United States," and nowhere refers to it as a political entity. It empowers congress to make "all needful rules and regulations" for the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Had the framers of the constitution intended that such rules and regulations should be the same as those applying to the states themselves, they would not have made this special provision.

FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS.

The New York Mail and Express has compiled some statistics as to the money value to farmers of Republican rule in the nation. They compare farm product values for 1895 with those of 1900. In 1895, the country was under Democratic rule and the Wilson tariff. McKinley was inaugurated on March 4, 1897, and the Dingley tariff law was passed at the extra session of Congress called for that purpose. Hence a comparison of 1900 with 1895 is a comparison of Republican and Democratic policies in their effect upon the farmers.

These figures show that from 1895 to 1900 the corn crop has advanced in value from $544,983,534 to $629,938,110, or 16 per cent; wheat from $237,938,988 to $319,545,269, or 34 per cent; oats from $163,655,068 to $198,167,975, or 16 per cent; cotton from $260,338,096 to $322,000,000, or 27 per cent; tobacco from $35,574,220 to $45,000,000, or 30 per cent, and flax from $12,000,000 to $24,600,000, or 10 per cent. During this period the value of the live stock in the country has increased by $633,000,000.

In the value of the staples named above, the farmers are worth one billion dollars more than they were five years ago. They have been helped, of course, by the protection which has surrounded them with consumers and purchasers. Cancelled mortgages, growing bank accounts and more of the comforts of home make a fitting round-up for this marvelous tale of prosperity.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN NEBRASKA

A cloud has arisen in the fusion sky in Nebraska. True, it is yet no larger than a man's hand, but it is there. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of the Omaha World-Herald, is a Democrat of Democrats. Last winter he was a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Hayward. He was turned down by Bryan, and Senator Allen was appointed by Governor Poynter, at the request of the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Since that time Hitchcock has had blood in his eye. To-day he announced himself as a straight-out Democratic candidate for the senatorship, to succeed the Hon. John M. Thurston. It is well known that Bryan favored the appointment of Allen to Hayward's unexpired term, in order to save the other senatorship for himself in event of the election of a Populistic legislature and his failure to land the Presidency.

The probabilities are that if the Republicans fail to carry the legislature a handful of Democrats will hold the balance of power. This handful of Democrats Hitchcock will control, and in such a case the Bryan and Populistic plans are likely to go awry. Mr. Hitchcock's announcement is big with the fate of Bryanism.

ARMOR PLATE BIDS

The navy department has rejected all bids for armor plate because the bidders required too long time for delivery. One of these demanded 36 months' time, in order to build and equip a plant. The department will again advertise for bids, and if they are still unsatisfactory, it will probably exercise the authority given by Congress last winter and erect an armor plate plant of its own. It is very doubtful, however, if the government would save any money by so doing. Probably the armor plate would cost more than under the contract system. However, it would stop the continual demagogic rant over the matter, which would be an undisguised blessing.

THE BRYAN CABINET.

The general opinion is that Charley Towne has declined the Populist nomination for Vice President with the understanding that in the event of Mr. Bryan's election he will be given a cabinet position, perhaps secretary of the treasury.

This opens up a wide field for speculation. It indicates the make-up of the cabinet should Bryan win at the polls. The great departments of the government would be in charge of men like Towne, Altgeld, Dick Croker and Ben Tillman. What a jeb lot of statesmen!

What a misfortune, yea, what a danger to the country! Such a prospect should make safe to McKinley every doubtful state.

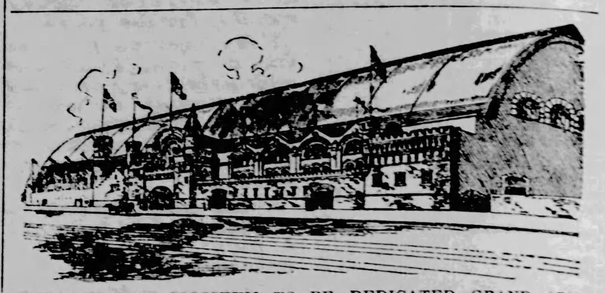
THE NEW COLISEUM, CHICAGO'S GREAT BUILDING

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The new Coliseum, one of the largest buildings in the United States, will be dedicated Grand Army week. The inaugural feature will be a monster military and war song concert Saturday night, August 25, under the direction of the Coliseum company, at which President McKinley and other distinguished guests will be present, including the Duke and Duchess of Arcos and others who will be in the city to attend the encampment.

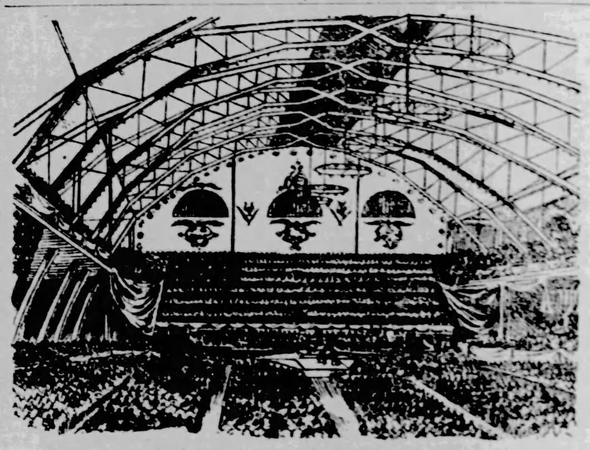
It will be thrown open to the public on Sunday afternoon and evening for the patriotic religious exercises now being arranged by Bishop Samuel Fallows, chairman, and Charles R. Macloon, secretary of the religious exercises committee. These programs will include patriotic addresses by notable men, music by military bands and a monster chorus under the direction of Professor Gabriel Katzenberger. The services for afternoon will be for children, and the program for the evening will be for older folks. President McKinley will be present at each of these services. The President will also attend the reunion of ex-Prisoners of War to be held in this big building on Monday night. Every night during the remainder of the week will be devoted to the monster military concerts by Phinney's United States band and Professor Katzenberger's chorus with notable soloists every night. All of these concerts are under the auspices and indorsement of the local G. A. R. committee.

The new Coliseum will be 300 feet long, 180 feet wide and have a seating capacity of 10,000 people. It is located on Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets. Its construction is absolutely fireproof. It has a self-supporting roof girdered with immense arches, giving the interior a full sweep from wall to wall without pillar or post. It has one great balcony arranged around the four walls of the structure. The main floor seats are to be arranged so that they can be removed in a short time and stored below, giving an immense cleared area larger than that of any other building in the west. The structure will have twenty exits, five of the largest ones being on Wabash avenue side. The interior decorations are to be bright and cheerful, and at night the structure will be a blaze of light from above, the contract calling for nearly 5,000 incandescent lamps strung along the arches, with 250 arc lamps suspended in and about the building. From the above description it will be seen that the new Coliseum has been erected along modern lines. It is large enough for the largest of conventions and is marvelously constructed along the lines of safety. It is more than big enough for national political conventions, is ideally constructed for horticultural shows, flower, horse and dog shows, or for industrial expositions, or cattle and agricultural shows, such as Chicago has been without for several years. The structure has been supplied with the most modern of machinery in the way of heating, lighting and ventilating—in fact, no expense has been spared in making it a modern building in every respect. When it is formally opened Saturday night, August 25, Frank O. Lowden, representing the stockholders, will make the presentation speech dedicating the building to public usages, and Mayor Harrison will formally welcome the opening of the structure in behalf of Chicago and her citizens.

The new building is owned by the Coliseum company, a corporation organized by Chicago and Iowa capitalists, viz.: Charles F. Gunther is president; Congressman J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa, is vice president; Stewart Spaulding, of Chicago, is secretary, and John Gibson, president Iowa State Savings Bank, Creston, Ia., is treasurer.



CHICAGO'S NEW COLISEUM, TO BE DEDICATED GRAND ARMY WEEK.



INTERIOR OF CHICAGO'S NEW COLISEUM.

OOM PAUL KRUGER'S MODESTY SHOCKED

As may be naturally presumed, Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal republic, is not favorably impressed with the full-dress costumes of the period. One of his grandnieces tells this story of the grim old fellow: He was asked to be present as one of the patrons at a concert in Pretoria—that city in which the old man probably never more will listen to music. One of his sons hurried him a good deal, as the performers were not to begin until the arrival of their distinguished patron. At last, however, he arrived at the hall, where groups of women were dotted about the platform in evening dress. Upon entering the president turned angrily to his attendants and said in a loud voice: "Allemachtig! What did you hurry me up for? Look at all these women! As far as I can see none of them is dressed yet. I'll come back when they are." With this remark he turned and left the concert hall.

BRYAN'S THREE CHILDREN.

WM. J. BRYAN, JR. RUTH BAIRD BRYAN. GRACE DEXTER BRYAN

Publishers' Column.

SET OF KNIVES.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and are used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical for general family use. The price—as low as thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

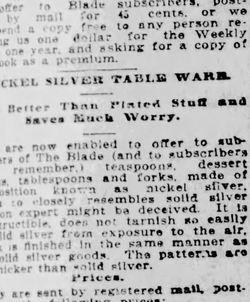
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1678—Cynthia Night Gown.

Sizes medium and large. Very simple underwear is much in vogue just now. Where money is spent it is for fine materials rather than for elaborate trimmings. Materials much used are cambric and Nainsook, and the English longcloth, which is more durable than Nainsook and a finer weave than cambric. A nightgown easily cut and laundered, yet



of a pretty full style, is given in the "Cynthia." The fronts are tucked half way across to the shoulders and the back has a straight yoke, and two lower pieces. The collar, sleeves and insertion band down the front are trimmed with Hamburg edging.

1870—Dorcen Frocks.

Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 years. There is nothing so pretty or so practical as the little yoke slips for young children. The different views of these dresses illustrate ably about the only variation possible. In

the Dorcen frock the yoke is cut in a point instead of the ordinary round or square effect. It has a one-piece sleeve, gathered into a band of embroidery at the hand. The skirt is gathered at the yoke and trimmed with narrow Hamburg edging. This dainty little design may be made of Nainsook or of cambric.

1862—Vilette Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, and 38 inches bust measure. Many of the late designs have the low yoke or the bertha effect that is so becoming to most women. The Vilette waist is a charming design for any summer fabric, and is especially pretty in embroidered lawn or foulard. If made of lawn, it need not be lined. If made of

silk, it can be lined or not, as liked, but should be worn over a long silk skirt. The model is for the Vilette waist has a fitted lining, on which the yoke is faced. The body is a surplice, full from the bust and fastened at the left side. It has the plain French back. The body is finished back and front with three fitted circular ruffles. The sleeve is in two pieces, ending in a point at the hand. It is shown in silver-blue foulard, with yoke and sleeves of lace unlined. The trimming is narrow black ribbon velvet.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1858—Glenvale Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Glenvale waist has three two-inch box-plaits in the front and blouses somewhat at the waist-line. The plain back is slightly full at the waist-line, and there are underarm forms. The yoke in the back ends in three deep points and the front is plain. There is a fitted

lining and a plain two-piece sleeve. The model is of white batiste, the yoke is of the same material in white, with fine black lines. It is trimmed with black-and-white Hamburg bands.

1849—Gracie Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. A new shirt waist is the "Gracie." It has a yoke without shoulder seams, which is straight at the back and is low over the shoulders in front. The waist is full, back and front, and has a one-piece shirt

sleeve. It is very pretty of striped Madras or of percale. It is simple and no end useful in a girl's wardrobe, and comes in sizes for girls of eight, ten and twelve.

1541—Susie Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. The Susie frock shows the pretty new fashion of fastening children's frocks at the left side. Apart from being a novel design, this dainty pattern is one of the simplest and most practical of little house frocks

for girls of four, six and eight years. It is made to wear with separate guimpes of wash goods or silks.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

HYMN WRITER A BIGAMIST

Author of "There's a Light in the Window for Thee" a Tramp.

The Rev. Edward Dunbar, who wrote the old Sunday school hymn, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother," sleeps in a pauper's grave at Coffeyville, Kas., where he died a tramp in the town jail ten years ago. His name became a byword in the places where he was known, and leaving prison he became a vagabond. In 1867 Dunbar was arrested at Leavenworth, Kas., while engaged in holding a series of revival meetings, and taken to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was tried for bigamy, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and eight months.

One night in the spring of 1890 Dunbar applied at the Coffeyville jail for lodging. He was ill, and the authorities took him in. He died the next day. Papers in his pocket revealed his identity, and showed that he had tramped all over the country. Some church people lately have erected a marble slab over his grave, on which these words are inscribed: "Here Lies Edward Dunbar, Who Wrote 'There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother.'"

When Dunbar was a small boy he lived in New Bedford, Mass., and worked in a factory. His mother lived at the foot of the street on which the factory was located, and as the lad's work kept him away till after dark she always placed a light in the window to guide his footsteps homeward. The boy became restless, and took a notion to go to sea, so off he went for a three years' cruise. During his absence his mother fell ill and was at death's door. She talked incessantly about her boy, and every night asked those around her to place a light in the window in anticipation of his return. When she realized that the end had come, she said: "Tell Edward that I will set a light in the window of heaven for him." These were her last words.

The lad had grown to manhood before he returned home, and his mother's message had such an effect upon him that he reformed and became a preacher. In the course of his reformation he wrote "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother."

The Rev. Edward Dunbar married in New Bedford, and had five children. He soon won a reputation as a pulpit orator, and there was great surprise when it was found one Sunday morning that he had left the city, leaving his wife and family behind. He came to Kansas, and, after preaching in different parts of the state, went to Minneapolis, Minn.

A great revival followed, and hundreds were converted. Miss Eunice Belle Lewis, a handsome young heiress of Minneapolis, was one of the converts. She fell in love with the evangelist, and married him against the wishes of her friends.

Shortly after the wedding Dunbar returned to Kansas to fill an engagement at Leavenworth. While he was away, suspicious friends of the bride consulted W. D. Webb, lately judge of the Second judicial district of Kansas, and Austin H. Young, who were law partners in Minneapolis. They soon found evidence sufficient to warrant an arrest, and Dunbar's ministerial career was brought to a sudden close.

After Dunbar's incarceration in the penitentiary Judge Young secured a divorce for Mrs. Dunbar and married her himself. They now live in Minneapolis.

SHE IS NOW THE QUEEN OF SERVIA

All Europe is still talking about the marriage of Mme. Draga Maschin, a woman of humble origin, to the King of Servia, Alexander. It seems to have been a love match, however unsuitable in some respects, and acceptable to the people of the unruly little state. It may help Alexander to become a real king and to send ex-king, Milan, into permanent retirement, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Mme. Maschin was the widow of a mining engineer, who killed himself on account of business troubles, though it

QUEEN OF SERVIA.

is suspected that there may have been other reasons. She was beautiful and intelligent and was a favorite of Natalie, of whose young she was an ornament in spite of the fact that she did not belong to the nobility. Alexander was completely fascinated with her and a short time ago announced to the world that it was his purpose to make her his queen.

She is 38 years old and the mother of several children. She still retains some of her beauty, as may be seen from the accompanying picture, taken quite recently. King Alexander is only 24 years of age.

"AS WE JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE."

"As we journey through life let us live by the way,"
Sip the essence of pleasure from every day,
Glean the bright golden grains of enjoyment as we
Travel on to the shore's of eternity's sea.
Let the music of laughter, the echoes of song,
Be heard from our lips as we journey along;
Let us smile in the face of each threatening care,
Each other's earth sorrows in brotherhood share.

"As we journey through life let us live by the way,"
Never bow to despair when the heavens are gray,
Fling a laugh to the clouds when they darken our skies,
Light with sunshine the teardrops that spring to our eyes,
If a brother should falter, extend him a hand,
Help the fallen to rise and the weak ones to stand,
Breathe a message of hope in the ear of despair,
Plunge the sword of good cheer in the bosom of care.

"As we journey through life let us live by the way,"
In the gloom of the night wait the dawning of day,
Turn a face lit with smiles to the beat of the rain,
For the sunshine will burst from the heavens again,
Will burst in its beauty and arch in the skies,
A rainbow of cheer for our wondering eyes;
Will flood every heart with its silvery light,
And drive all the vultures of trouble to flight.

"As we journey through life let us live by the way,"
For this earthly existence is but for a day—
To-morrow we'll pass o'er the river that flows,
Twixt the kingdom of care and the land of repose.
Let us sip at the sweetness of life as we pass,
Let us swallow with courage the drops in the glass—
In the midst of adversity strive to be gay—
"As we journey through life let us live by the way."

—Denver Evening Post.

HORRORS OF THE PEKIN SIEGE.

Number of days during which the legations were besieged	57
Estimated number of foreigners in the legations who met death	60
Estimated number of foreigners who suffered wounds	100
Supposed number of Chinese attacking the legations	100,000
Members of American legation family in peril	16
Number of women and children besieged	300
Total number of foreigners besieged	800
Ambassadors and attaches killed	2

RELIEVED THE LEGATIONS

Chinese Imperial Troops Make Final Stand in Forbidden City.

Washington, Aug. 20.—From reports received Sunday from Gen. Chaffee and Admiral Remey, it is shown that the allies occupy the northern or Tartar city in Pekin, and have been trying to force the inner or forbidden city.

In this the troops are meeting with much resistance. Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, received shortly after the noon hour, says:

CHE FOO, Aug. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington:

"PEKIN, Aug. 15.—"We entered legation grounds at 5 o'clock last night with Fourteenth and light battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting; otherwise all well.

"CHAFFEE."

War department officials are inclined to think the date, August 15, is an error in transmission, as all previous accounts agree that Pekin was captured on the evening of the 15th.

Admiral Remey tells about receiving this word from Chaffee, and also gives news about the attack on the inner city. He says this news comes from Japanese couriers. The admiral's message follows:

CHE FOO, (no date).—Bureau Navigation, Washington:

"TAKU, 18th.—Telegraph line to Pekin interrupted. Information, Japanese sources, empress dowager detained by Prince Yungedo, inner city, which being bombarded by allies. Chaffee reports entered legation grounds evening 15th. Eight wounded during day's fighting; otherwise all well.

"REMEY."

Heretofore all news emanating from Japanese sources has been found to be truthful, and there is a disposition here to believe the information conveyed by Admiral Remey as to the attack upon the prohibited city by the allies.

But in the face of this belief is a declaration by Minister Wu that he received a message yesterday to the effect that the empress dowager and her court had fled from Pekin to the north.

Be that as it may, the report that the empress has fled is not founded on sufficiently well-based grounds to make Admiral Remey's information entirely untrustworthy.

The Chinese, it can be understood, prefer to let it be known that the ruler of China is not where she is supposed to be, so that the allied army might not storm the royal palaces and temples.

Flight of the Empress.

New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says:

Khang Yi, former assistant grand secretary of the emperor, and Gen. Lung Fuh Siang are heading an army that is advancing from Pekin to the southeast, with the object of diverting the allies from pursuit of the emperor and the dowager empress.

On Saturday, August 11, the imperial household left Pekin. Prince Tuan led the march with his troops, taking the emperor, the dowager empress, and all the Manchu noblesse. Their destination is believed to be Signan-Fu, in Shansi province. With them left all the elements hostile to foreigners. Prince Cheng was left in command at Pekin, and he welcomed the allies in a friendly manner. These reports are from Chinese sources.

The empress dowager beheaded twelve of the imperial clansmen who refused to leave the capital and were suspected of favoring the foreigners. The personal property, which the empress sent away, filled 60 carts. Her retinue went on foot, owing to the hurried advance of the allies. Yu Sien, governor of Shensi, has gone to the frontiers of his province to meet the empress.

The Chinese report heavy losses between Tien Tsin and Pekin. Gen. Ping Hang was wounded at Pei Tsang, and died the next day. Gen. Mah was dangerously wounded at Tung Chou, where Gens. Chent Zolin and Chang Cheng Fu, commanding Wung Lu's vanguard, were killed. The Chinese are also circulating a story that the legation guards, owing to cartridges giving out, fired silver bullets during the last few days.

Condition Inside Pekin.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The condition inside of Pekin was made more clear today by a dispatch from Admiral Remey, giving authentic reports from one of his staff officers, Lieutenant Latimer, as to the situation on the 15th. It spoke of the troops "moving on the Imperial City," and "cleaning out the Tartar City." This latter city contains the Tartar arsenal, and is the headquarters for the vicious Tartar troops.

It is said at the War department that the reports of continued fighting in Pekin indicate that the allied forces found a state of anarchy in the city, with many disorderly people and no method of controlling them. This especially would be the case if the reported flight of the empress dowager and emperor is true. Consequently it has been found necessary for the troops to restore order in the city and carry out the instructions under which our forces are acting.

At the War Department.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Pekin has been carried by the international forces, the long siege of the legations has been ended, and the ministers and those under their protection are safe. Official confirmation of the reports from Shanghai of the entry of the relief column into Pekin on August 15 was received last night in this dispach from Rear Admiral Remey to the navy department:

"Taku, Aug. 17, 1 a. m.—Bureau Navigation, Washington:—Just received telegram from Tien Tsin, dated 16th, 10 p. m.: 'Pekin was captured on August 15. Foreign legations are safe. Details follow shortly. REMEY.'

Almost immediately afterward the state department received this dispatch from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo:

"Che Foo, Aug. 17, 1900 (received Aug. 17, 7.50 p. m.).—Secretary of state, Washington: —Seventeenth— Japanese admiral reports allies attacked Pekin, east, 15th. Obstinate resistance. Evening—Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Concluded on Seventh Page.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

POWERS GUILTY.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 18.—The Powers jury has returned a verdict of guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The case was argued since morning and given to the jury at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Barbourville, Ky., Aug. 20.—Caleb Powers' mother has been prostrated ever since she heard of her son's conviction. Mrs. Powers said her son had at all times proclaimed his innocence to her, and she relies upon his word. Powers' father is an old man, a farmer of moderate means. It is said he has almost exhausted his financial resources in his son's behalf.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 20.—Caleb Powers has issued a statement, as follows:

To the Public: I am asked my opinion concerning my trial and the verdict of the jury. Could I have but one opinion? Can any fair minded man or woman of this state have but one? That one of the greatest judicial farces known to history has been enacted here in my trial, under the forms of law, no well informed

EX-SENATOR INGALLS.

man can doubt. Innocence is no shield with $100,000 and the methods of Campbellism against you. The rectitude of one's past life counts for naught. They say Taylor is guilty because he was at his office and that I am guilty because I was away from mine. This has been a political trial throughout for political purposes, and no greater mistake has been made by the Democratic party since they robbed us of the offices to which we were fairly elected by the people. There are good men and noble women in the Democratic party, and many of them. They are not all bad; far from it. A great many of them do not endorse the theft of the state offices. A great many more will not endorse this mockery of a trial, this prostitution of the courts of justice for certain ends. From the beginning of the campaign until now I have stood with what little merit I have had, for the rights and liberties of the people. That is my crime. That is the only offense I have committed. That is the only thing proven against me. I swore to that myself in my testimony. I have never had and I now have no apology to make for being true to the trust imposed upon me by the majority of the voters of this state. History will draw its dark lines around those who have outraged me and disgraced the judiciary and blackened the history of the state. I am, very respectfully,

CALEB POWERS.

A Record in Blood.

The record of Hood's Sarsaparilla is literally written in the blood of millions of people to whom it has given good health. It is all the time curing diseases of the stomach, nerves, kidneys and blood, and it is doing good every day to thousands who are taking it for poor appetite, tired feeling and general debility. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating. Price 25 cents.

IS AGAINST BECKHAM.

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 20.—Hon. W. H. Hardin, one of the most influential residents of McLean county, for 20 years a member of the Democratic county committee and formerly its chairman, has sent in his resignation, as follows:

Beech Grove, Ky., Aug. 15.—Hon. J. W. Boston, Chairman Democratic Committee of McLean County—Sir: In resigning as committeeman for Beech Grove precinct, after having served in that capacity for more than 20 years (a part of the time as chairman of the committee), I deem it proper to give some reason for resigning, as I have not changed my political views, but consider the defeat of Mr. Beckham necessary as a warning to politicians not to trifle with the rights of voters in the future. But to be more explicit, Beckham was nominated in a convention that was a disgrace to the party and state, ruled by force and fraud, and after being defeated at the polls given an office by means that were a disgrace to any country claiming civilization, then the counting in of minor state officers by throwing out more than 40,000 votes by a self-perpetuation machine warranted never to slip a cog or get out of order. None of these things can be covered up by harping on the death of William Goebel, whose death was brought about by the contempt for law engendered by the Goebel election law and the evils growing out of it. Hence I am for Yerkes for governor as the best remedy.

W. H. HARDIN.

EXPRESS PACKAGE LOST.

New York, Aug. 20.—President L. C. Weir, of the Adams Express company, to-day confirmed the statement that a package containing $25,000, which the Adams Express company was carrying from Chicago to Burlington for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy agent, had been lost. President Weir said that he did not know any of the particulars.

Wood's Convention Canvass.

Gibara, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 20.—Governor General Wood's ride from Puerto Padre via Las Tunas and Holguin, on his convention canvass, was completed here last night. He covered over 120 miles in twenty hours.

EX-SEN. INGALLS PASSED AWAY

The Famous Kansan Succumbed to an Attack of Bronchitis.

Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 16.—Former United States Senator John J. Ingalls died at East Las Vegas at 2:25 a. m. to-day. He was surrounded by his family. The funeral will be held in Atchison, Kan.

Senator Ingalls' illness dated from March, 1899, when at Washington his throat began troubling him. He worked steadily writing political articles for newspapers throughout the country. He was treated by several specialists, but received no relief, and on their advice returned with his family to Atchison. At home he grew no better. Ten months ago he sought another change in climate, traveling through New Mexico and Arizona. He was still able to write occasionally for the newspapers.

From time to time reports of the senator's serious illness were circulated, but invariably denied by the senator, who did not consider his case hopeless by any means, and only two months ago planned to return to Atchison. After a consultation of physicians he decided, however, to remain in New Mexico. Mrs. Ingalls went immediately to Las Vegas. On August 14 she telegraphed her sons Ellsworth and Sheffield that their father was sinking. They arrived in time to see him before he died.

Atchison, Kas., Aug. 20.—Funeral services over the body of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls were held yesterday afternoon at Trinity Episcopal church, and subsequently interment was made in the family vault in Mount Vernon cemetery. Owing to the request of the family for privacy, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Ingalls, there was no great throng at the services. The little church was filled with friends of the family and a few persons were obliged to stand. The exercises were very simple. Chopin's funeral march was played as the coffin was borne into the church, the Episcopal service was read, and a vested choir of 20 men and boys sang "From Every Stormy Wind That Blows" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The officiating clergyman announced that the interment would be strictly private, and only members of the family and the pallbearers, young men, sons of old friends of the dead ex-Senator, went to the Cemetery.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

The decorated dishes have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 4.20

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, covered butter (3 pieces), 1 5-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $6.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 25, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

ROOSEVELT ON ST. PAUL SPEECH

Shows It Has Been Garbled, and Tells What He Really Said.

New York, Aug. 20.—Governor Roosevelt has given out for publication a letter which he had written on August 9 to Gen. John M. Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., relative to the St. Paul speech made by the governor, in which he had been quoted as making derogatory remarks

MAP OF ROOSEVELT'S GREAT SPEAKING TOUR.

concerning Democrats. The letter says, in part:

"I notice that in your recent very manly interview stating why you could not support the Populistic Democracy and the Kansas City platform and nominees, you allude to a statement I am supposed to have made, attacking Democrats generally in my St. Paul speech.

"You have evidently seen a report which was not merely garbled, but falsified. I stand by this speech absolutely, and have nothing to explain in connection with it, but I do wish to point out where its meaning was deliberately inverted.

"In my speech, I began by saying: 'We appeal not only to Republicans, but to all good citizens who are Americans in fact as well as in name, to help us in re-electing President McKinley,' and I ended by saying: 'Study the Kansas City platform, and you cannot help realizing that their policy (the policy of its makers and sponsors) is a policy of infamy; that their triumph would mean misery so widespread that it is almost unthinkable, and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out. They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home, and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad. We ask the support of all Americans who have the welfare of the country at heart, no matter what their political affiliations may have been in the past.'

"You will see that here I most explicitly drew the line between the men who support and ask support for the Kansas City platform and all other citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans. I feel that, as a matter of fact, the greatest possible credit is due to men like you, my dear sir, and to the other gold Democrats, who, four years ago, stood and now stand for national honor.

"I hold up the policy advocated in the Kansas City platform as a base and cowardly policy to emphasize our right to appeal to the countless thousands of high-minded Democrats who abhor baseness and cowardice, and are quick to see and disown them."

MEN—Write to me and I will tell you of a remedy that cures sexual weakness in all stages, there is no deception whatever, but a positive cure. Inclose stamp. Address J. M. P., Box 60, Rockford, Mich.

KIOWA—MAP—COMANCHE—Thousands of people want homes in the Kiowa and Comanche country. A sectional map (1x2) including the famous Greer co., sent postpaid for 25c. Address A. W. Putnam, U. S. Surveyor, Mangum, Okla.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COFFEE AND HEART DISEASE

Slowly and Surely Affects the Heart's Action.

"My heart seemed to be jumping out of my body one morning after I had used some coffee, clear, without cream or sugar,—for I had been told that coffee would not hurt me if used that way. We were all greatly frightened at the serious condition of my heart until I remembered that it might be from the coffee.

"So when the trouble passed off, I concluded never to use coffee again. It had hurt me greatly, used in the ordinary way with cream and sugar, but I had hoped that it would be less harmful without the cream and sugar, but the result was no better.

"Since that time we have been using Postum Cereal Food Coffee and my heart has never troubled me at all. We are all delighted with the Postum because we know how to make it and know how valuable it is as a health beverage.

"In speaking to a friend lately about Postum Cereal, she said she did not like it. I found the reason was that it had not been made properly. After I told her to take four heaping teaspoons of Postum to the pint of water and let it boil full fifteen minutes after the real boiling started, she was greatly delighted with it and has been using it ever since and has been very much better in health. Yours truly." Mrs. I. S. McEllimmey, 1218 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TESLA'S LATEST

New York, Aug. 17.—A patent has been granted to Nikola Tesla for an invention which, if his claims are borne out, will prevent the escape of electricity from a wire. Tesla's invention, it is claimed, solves the insulation problem in a simple manner. He insulates the wire by passing through it or near it, air kept at a low temperature, producing a coat of ice on the wire, which the inventor finds by repeated and extensive experiments, can not be broken by the strongest currents and at the same time gives an insulation that costs practically nothing. By means of this latest discovery the loss of electricity or electrical energy in transmission, it is claimed, can be rendered so small as to be insignificant, and that power can be transmitted to great distances by means of underground wires.

MAIL MATTER SOAKED.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Two carloads of mail which were on the Lake Shore train which was wrecked at Sandusky, O. yesterday reached here to-day. It is all badly water-soaked. In many cases it was found impossible to decipher the name of the sender or the addressee.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Written for The Blade.

MOTHER'S WAITING FOR THE BOYS

Slow ticks the clock upon the shelf,
In hushed communings with itself
Of long past hopes and joys.
A bowed white head inclines an ear
Familiar steps outside to hear—
Mother's waiting for the boys.

The stars long since from Heaven have fled,
And hid their faces, as in dread
And shame that man employs
The holy hours of night in sin,
While embers die the grate within,
Mother's waiting for the boys.

Deserted by the stars, skies weep;
Low, moaning, sobbing winds nigh creep,
Intruding with their noise
Upon the household wrapped in deep
Silence, save one, who cannot sleep—
Mother's waiting for the boys.

Again the clock is ticking on the shelf,
But more subdued, and, sorrowing to itself,
Musing, the time employs;
Below a shrouded something so long lies,
With lips now dumb and closely folded eyes.
Mother's waiting for the boys.

She was so tired—and they were long
In coming. Laugh and song
Died on her lips. And joys
Were but dead things consigned to graves.
Up there, pleading with One who saves,
Mother's waiting for the boys.

—Annie G. Thompson.

This Is a Wonderful Age

EMILY S. BOUTON.

This is the day of wonders!

Hardly is there time for one invention—or discovery rather, for the former is always nothing more than a new application of some universal force in nature—to become a familiar thing than another follows, perhaps still more marvellous. These closing years of the nineteenth century are going far to justify that class of thinkers who believe there is a law of cycles as operative upon the mental plane as upon the physical. They argue that events themselves are cumulative and that the close of each century brings a quickening of forces, the fruitage of which is as evident as is the fruitage of the plant that has grown, and blossomed to that end, the same thing to be repeated again and yet again in the same order.

Steadily for the last twenty-five years has humanity been forced along new lines of action by influences that seems constantly gaining in potency. During these last years it has seemed almost as if we sunk into slumber at evening, dreamed dreams and saw visions in the night watches, and awakened with the coming of the morning light to find them reality.

People are beginning to see the futility of saying "it is impossible," for so much has been accomplished that in the very near past was, even if thought, deemed only "a plantasm of the brain." The man who, even a few years ago, had hinted that sometime messages might be sent at lightning speed from one place to another without connecting wires, would have been deemed a subject for the lunatic asylum. Yet this is to-day an accepted fact, denied only by the opinionated and the ignorant.

Now comes the claim of a still greater wonder, that of the radiophone, "by which people can talk to each other while miles apart, without stretching any wires between. That is, they can hear each other's words and reply to them, just as easily as though they were talking through the ordinary telephone."

A description of this "marvel" appears in the September number of Pearson's Magazine under the title of Talking Along a Beam of Light. The inventor is named in the person of a young electrical engineer in the employ of the Bell Telephone company, at Boston, and the apparatus was exhibited for the first time at the recent electrical exhibition in New York City.

It is not strange that one is moved to exclaim, "can this be true?" And yet it is no harder to believe than have been the successive marvels of electricity, now so familiar as to no longer excite surprise. That such things are, only goes to show that a long step forward in the path of evolution is immediately possible for humanity. Never were there such opportunities for nations and for individuals to do those things which make for moral or spiritual development.

These marvels teach another lesson, which is, the folly of the doubting spirit. There is a wide difference between the open, receptive mind that is sufficiently hospitable to new ideas and possibilities as to receive and weigh evidence of their truth, and that of the man who boasts that he believes only what he discerns through his senses. This is a wonderful world, with undreamed of forces steadily at work to bring to pass all that is needed to lift humanity into higher conditions. These forces are guided by Infinite Love, and love is the law.

To make the most and best of all these marvellous possibilities unfolding before us into realities, is the true object of living. There is no chance, no accident, in such inventions. They come at this time because humanity has need of them as a means of greater progress. A point has been reached when they may be used either for good or for evil, for selfish purposes or to bless all people. The choice is free both for nations and for individuals, and upon all rests the responsibility for the results.

In a pretty poem entitled "Thirty Years Ago," which appears in the August number of McClure's Magazine, and was read at the last Commencement of Phillips Academy, the author, E. S. Martin, compares the past with the present, showing how progress is ever man's desire, beginning with the boy who aspires

"To grow strong
And apt, and swift; to learn, to press along
Up life's first steps and glory in each rise"—

and who, when manhood is reached, still looks forward, with less of wonder, perhaps, through his wider knowledge, and less enthusiasm, but still with questioning eyes. The poet puts in verse the way each man and each woman should face the sphinx who refuses to answer:

Go make your bodies strong, your minds alert;
Train both to do for you the most they can;
Life's goal no runner reaches by a spurt.
Doing the daily stint's what makes the man,
And making men is Nature's chief concern;
For right men bring things right, each in its turn.
Strive, then, to help yourselves, and that much learned,
Help others; nowise else contentment 's earned.

"Oh, money 's good to have, and fame is sweet,
And leisure has its use, and sport its joys.
Go win them if you may, and speed your feet!
But this regard: that even splendid toys
Are only toys; the important thing 's not play,
But work. Who shun the burden of the day
Shall miss as well the strength they gain who bear it,
The fellowship they only feel who share it."

The Cozy Corner.

Our friend "Lil" sends this advice to the "Prespective Bridegroom":

I want to say to the Prospective Bridegroom this: Tell your sweet-heart that I know from a personal experience that the state of the weather has nothing to do with the happiness, or unhappiness, of married life.

My oldest sister believed in, and followed, signs and omens all her life. She was born on a beautiful May day, and married on a bright winter evening, and after a dozen years of life which were not, to say the least, happy ones, the court set her free from her bonds. She did not live long to enjoy her liberty, for in two years she died.

I was born on the 13th day of a stormy winter month, and 20 years later, on a rainy 13th day of another month of storms, met the man whom I afterwards married. On the day previous to our wedding there began a storm of sleet, snow, thunder and lightning which lasted till nearly noon of the next day, the sun shining only for a couple of hours, during which interval we were married.

For nearly 18 years we lived together quite as happily as most people do, and now, in my widowhood, with those years only a dear memory, I find in reviewing them that the first one, when we were learning each other's "little ways," was the least happy of all.

We never shared our confidences with a third party. If we had grievances we told them to each other, or said nothing about them. Married people who expect to live happily together must not talk to their dear friends about each other, as more, far more, depends upon this than upon the weather, or upon signs of any kind.

Some excellent advice for the "Rueful Knight" comes from one who, though now signing herself "A Stranger," will be welcome to come often with her sensible letters.

To marry, or not to marry, depends a great deal upon the girl you love. She may be the dearest one in the world, but you should consider if she is well and strong physically, and brave enough to bear the trials she will surely meet with as the wife of a man on a small salary. She naturally would enjoy the good things that money can procure for her, but it seems to me that any girl with ordinary sense could decide for herself whether she would prefer these or the man of her choice.

It would be a good test for her to limit her personal expenses for a year to a certain sum, keeping within the bounds by practicing the economies that would be necessary if she married you. In the days of courtship young people rarely think of the trials that may arise from a limited income; they only know that all of the money in the world counts as nothing when compared with their love for each other.

In this country where the "prince" of to-day may be the "pauper" of to-morrow, even the wealthiest men can not be sure they will always be able to support their families in luxury and idleness. It would be a wise plan, therefore, if their daughters were taught habits of industry and economy, and to know the true value of money.

My advice to this "Rueful Knight" and his dear girl is that they experiment in economical methods of living before marrying, and that they be in no haste to change their condition until they are certain it will be best for both, and they are able to meet the ordinary expenses of life.

How often we fail to appreciate the unselfishness of our friends and go on for years unconscious of what they are doing for us, as did "Mary" in the story recalled by this letter from Mrs. Miller.

The story of "The Revolt of Mary," published in The Blade, reminded me of how many great hearts there are in the world who, like diamonds in the rough, are not appreciated. Mary was not an imaginary character; there are many women who unknowingly allow others to sacrifice their hopes and ambitions for them; but unfortunately, all do not, when they realize what has been done, rise to the occasion as did Mary, and shoulder their own share of the burden.

Rather than accept devotion of this kind whereby others sacrifice hope, happiness and ambition for us, let us pray that the "Unsucessful," for strength to fail.

"Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another," is a rule by which we may always be guided in our duty in this respect.

Mrs. Lafe McElroy, tells "Housekeeper" that sapolio applied with a flannel cloth wet in coal oil, will keep the nickel trimmings of her stove bright and clean. If the nickel is badly tarnished use fine sandpaper before applying the sapolio.

Sister Sue, recommends for the above purpose, the use of strong soda water. She also uses this to keep her kitchen sink sweet. After washing the stove with the soda water, rub with whiting on a flannel cloth.

Mrs. E. W., of Rocky Ford, is thinking of taking a few boarders and would like some information as to how to arrange the tables, what to serve for the different meals and how to serve it and any other advice that she may profit by in her new undertaking.

Allowance must be made for the difference in location and what would be correct in the eastern cities would fail to satisfy boarders so far west. The main thing to be considered is to have everything perfectly clean. Give your boarders plenty of well cooked food neatly served, good clean beds and all of the freedom possible, in order that they may have as much of a home feeling as can be expected among strangers.

Do not visit too much with them nor borrow of them; there is nothing that will so soon discourage a boarder as to have the landlady apply to him for money that he does not owe her. This may seem a very little thing to mention, but it is of much importance as Mrs. W. will find.

If she furnishes an ample supply of plain food, and the wonderful melons for which her town is noted all over the country, it will be a very rare thing for her to have a dissatisfied boarder.

Will some of the Cozy Corner housekeepers who live west of the Mississippi send some suggestions as to what will be appropriate bills of fare for this friend to serve?

HELPS FOR A BAD COMPLEXION

"Maybelle" finds that the warm weather affects her complexion very unpleasantly and writes to know what she can do about it: She says:

My face becomes as red as a beet after the slightest exercise; I perspire so freely that it shines in a most aggravating manner; there are black spots, pimples and freckles on it and altogether I look like a fright. This is hard enough for a girl to bear, but I think it is a little worse, when she is told, as I am, that there is no help for such things, that they "are crosses" that I must bear patiently and be thankful that they are no worse.

I do not mean to rebel against anything that cannot be helped, neither do I intend to endure anything that can be cured, so I appeal to the Household for assistance in overcoming these troubles. Please do not recommend powder, for my aunt, with whom I live, considers that as an invention of Satan, and would think me past all help if I were to use it.

Although not recommending its indiscriminate use, a good powder is not an unmitigated evil. If applied to the face, over a cream before going out it will prevent sunburn and tan and may be removed by a hot water bath, with no injury whatever to the skin. It is the abuse, not the use, of powder that does harm.

For the high color resulting from exercise, your physician can give you a preparation containing among other things, camphor and nitro-glycerine, which will regulate the circulation of the blood and thus reduce this "cross."

Perspiration being nature's safety-valve for an over-heated system, is more difficult to overcome. To render it less profuse you should avoid excitement and hurry; all rich food, confining your diet to such things as are cooling to the blood; wear loose clothing, even sacrificing, if necessary, the stiff, uncomfortable collar which is supposed to be so "swell" and which will invariably cause you to "swelter." Excuse the pun, but there is really no article of a woman's toilette that causes her so much misery as her neckwear.

When out of doors walk slowly, keeping as much as possible in the shade and never rub the perspiration from your face—simply absorb it by gently patting with a soft handkerchief.

For removing the black spots on your face use an ointment made of one teaspoonful each of flowers of sulphur and glycerine, and one pint of rose water. Bathe the face in hot water and apply this just before retiring. Avoid tea, coffee and all highly seasoned food, substituting for them fruit, tomatoes and vegetables.

Pimples can be banished by applying a lotion made of five ounces of elder-flower water, one ounce spirits of camphor, and one drachm of milk of sulphur; after bathing the face with warm water and some good soap, apply the lotion with a soft cloth and let it dry on the face.

Water in which cucumber peelings have been soaked is excellent for washing the face, and a slice of cucumber is better than soap for the complexion. Dill-water will reduce the color of the skin giving it a pallor that is much sought after by some girls.

To remove freckles use one ounce lemon juice, one-fourth drachm of powdered borax and one-half drachm of pulverized loaf sugar. Let this stand for twenty-four hours and it will be ready for use. Apply with a cloth, letting it dry on the skin. A common and more easily prepared mixture used for this purpose, is two tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish in one cupful of sour milk.

With proper attention to her diet and bathing; a clear conscience and the determination to make every one about her happy, "Maybelle," or any other girl, can so reduce these "crosses" that they will not be noticed and she will be a most attractive girl in spite of them.

"A Sufferer" asks if there is any cure—except time—for these painful little "cold sores," or as some call them, "fever-sores," that come on the lips? If any one knows of anything that will remove them quickly they will confer a favor by sending it to The Blade for the benefit of this and other "sufferers."

HOT WEATHER DISHES.

During the hot weather one does not require so much meat, and frequently it is cooked simply because nothing can be thought of to take its place. Here is a recipe for a dish that is easily prepared, will be relished by those who are fond of vegetables, and which will answer as a substitute for meat:

Prepare one pint each of carrots, white turnips and potatoes, cut in dice shape, and boil in separate dishes till tender. In a frying pan place two tablespoonfuls of beef suet and when hot, rub into it two tablespoonfuls of flour; let this cook till brown, then add one pint of water, or stock. When smooth, put in the vegetables, well drained from the water in which they were cooked, season with salt and pepper, cover and let it simmer for half an hour. If liked, a spoonful of chopped parsley may be added just before serving.

Left-overs for Breakfast.

A nice breakfast dish is prepared by chopping very fine any pieces of cold meat and vegetables that may be left from the previous day. Beat from two to four eggs and add to them one-half or one pint of milk, according to the amount of meat you have, stir in the prepared meat and vegetables, season to taste and pour into cups. Place them in a pan of water and bake half an hour in a quick oven.

From Eleanor Kirk's "Gumption Cards" is taken this recipe, for a plum pudding that is rich, delicious and not indigestible:

Plum Pudding.

Into one pint of sifted flour rub one-half cupful of butter; add one cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little warm water and mix with sufficient milk to make a dough that can be rolled out, place it to rise in a warm place.

Have ready some prunes and raisins that have been seeded and softened, some hickorynut meats, or English walnuts, a little preserved ginger cut in bits, the grated rind of an orange and a slight sprinkling of cinnamon. When the dough is very light roll it out, and spread with the fruit and nuts; roll up and steam till the crust is done, which will be in about a half, or three-quarters of an hour. Serve with any preferred sauce, or sugar and cream.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE WIFE OF A BOER PRESIDENT.

Poultney Bigelow has an article on the current number of the Harper's Bazar, from which is quoted what follows:

"In 1896 I had the honor of being presented to Mrs. Steyn, the "first lady" in South Africa. To-day the papers of England speak of her husband as a rebel, and otherwise sober people propose for him punishment for alleged crimes against the British empire committed in South Africa.

"In the days of the American civil war, and for many years after, I was brought up, along with most other New England boys, to regard Jefferson Davis as an exceedingly wicked man, and his wife as even more so. When, however, I first had the pleasure of meeting them I was surprised to find them not only human but splendid specimens of American man and woman. Jefferson Davis died amidst the tears of his own people and the respectful mourning of even those whose government he had sought to overturn. Those of us who learned of him in youth as a traitor lived to hear his name mentioned with respect by those who were once his bitterest enemies.

"So it will be with Martin Steyn, and even more so with Mrs. Steyn.

"It was something of a romance that brought them together. The future president of the Free State was on his first voyage to Europe to prepare himself for the public career which even then his father anticipated for him. On board the steamer which carried him from Cape Town to England was a young girl of 12, with blue eyes and flaxen hair, the daughter of a Scotch minister named Fraser. On long voyages passengers learn to know one another as they rarely can on land, and the young law student had abundant opportunity in the daily romps to note in the little blue-eyed maiden the grace and courage and unselfish qualities which have since shone so conspicuously in her character of wife and mother.

"Steyn, on reaching Europe, devoted himself to the law, studying in Holland as well as at London. The little fair-haired girl also went to school, and received the education of a young English lady of good social position.

"At the end of six years, young Steyn returned to his native "Free State," and the first one whom he met in Bloemfontein was none other than the one who had been his playmate on board the Cape liner, but had since developed into a tall, graceful and handsome woman of 18.

"What more natural than that the young advocate should fall in love? It was not possible to marry, for his means were not yet enough. So they decided to wait, and meanwhile keep their engagement a secret. Young Steyn was much away on circuit, and the letters were forwarded by means of Steyn's most intimate friend, who has given me all these particulars. Of course, busy neighbors who had nothing to do save pry into other people's affairs soon took umbrage that the young advocate's fiancee had occasion to send many letters to this go-between, and some went so far as to report this to Steyn. The go-between for a while lived under a heavy cloud, for he was suspected of playing false with the man whom the whole community honored. But he held his peace, and time, of course, vindicated him, to the confusion of the busybodies.

"The young lawyer and his wife were very poor at the outset of their married life, and to-day the archives of Bloemfontein bear honorable testimony to the industry and love of the young wife, who copied in her fair round hand hundreds and hundreds of legal foolscap brief. They worked together from the very start, and if he rose step by step to the highest honor in the gift of his fellow-citizens, it was largely owing to the encouragement and sympathy which he received from a brave and loving wife.

"Mrs. Steyn kept open house in Bloemfontein while she occupied the presidential mansion. She was at home to all who called, and took infinite pains to assist her husband in his work of conciliating people of extreme views in politics. She was an excellent housekeeper, if a man may judge of such things by the appearance of a house, and her four children bore testimony to a good mother's care."

MRS. STEYN.
Wife of the President of the Orange Free State.

THE MUSE OF NOW.

I feel no longing for those times departed,
When earth was younger, life less intricate;
Nor do I wish my pilgrimage had started
In any other era or estate.

I would not have my comrades Faun and Satyr,
Nor would I dwell in shadowy caves with gnomes.
Immortal spirits, clothed in mortal matter,
Content me, and I much like modern homes.

No cry I raise against the age mechanic—
God was a great Mechanic, why not man?
Invention does not strike me as satanic,
And Hygeia wins my homage, more than Pan.

The days of sperm oil do not woo my fancy;
I sigh not for the pitchers, and the springs.
Far better seems electric necromancy,
And faucets "hot," and "cold," are lovely things.

The strong, brave ships that speed us o'er the ocean,
The rapid trains that bear us on our way,
All these are much more to my taste and notion,
Than travel methods of an earlier day.

O virile Present! with all due concession
To vanished virtues, still I make my bow,
To you, the spirit of sublime Progression,
Let who will sing the past, I sing the Now.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Truth.

The Northwestern, the weekly issued by the students of the Northwestern university, at Evanston, Ill., is turned over entirely, one week in the year, to the young women, who try to publish an especially good number. That they are eminently successful is generally conceded. The "woman's edition" this year is a handsome number, with its cover of purple daintily lettered in silver, and its bright articles, sketches and poems. Its editors made a special effort to have it express the views of the women students. The need of a comfortable study and waiting room for women is eloquently and urgently set forth, and it is to be hoped that ample provision will soon be made for one.

Among the 66 graduates of Tuskegee this year was Miss Portia Washington, Principal Booker T. Washington's only daughter. There have been more than a thousands students in attendance throughout the year. The industrial classes have three large buildings under way—Huntington hall, the new girls' dormitory, given by Mrs C. P. Huntington; the large building for the girls' industrial trades, and a group of barn buildings.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

August Poem Study.

"Yet faithfulness in the humblest part
Is better at last than proud success,
And patience and love in a chastened heart
Are pearls more precious than happiness."

Miss Prudence is a very happy woman to-day, for the letters she has received from her girls and boys prove conclusively that they have not lost their interest in the M. G. R. column, and that they do not wish it discontinued. Among the senior members who have written are New England Girl, Brown Eyes, Red Cloud, J. H. S., W. E. A., Nellie, Mo., Longfellow, S. E. W. K., and Bible Student. While these are very much in favor of continuing the column, the general feeling is that we had better return to the "good, old-fashioned letters" in place of devoting so much space to the Poem studies.

It does one good to see this array of names once more and there are still others whom Miss Prudence hopes will come forward with some of the above mentioned letters very soon. Next week the new order of things will be initiated, or rather, the return to the old order, and you may expect some very interesting communications that have already been received.

This week we have the remaining papers on the August study, and the Chaperone wishes to thank all who have been so faithful in sending these reviews, and to congratulate them on the very evident improvement they have made.

"Quien Saba" sends the first paper this week, which is like all of his work, a model of neatness and conciseness:

As more than one thought is expressed in the study for this month, I think it better to consider it in two parts. In the first two lines there is a promise of future reward to humble workers who by circumstances are assigned to a lowly place, while they see others less worthy attain to brilliant worldly success.

In the remaining lines it is stated that persons who have been softened by suffering, and who perform acts of loving care for others, do that which is far more precious than they who seek only their own selfish pleasure.

We may, therefore, gather from this poem that they who do their duty will not always go unrewarded, and that it is better to live for others than for ourselves.

"Henrietta" writes: Why is it better to be faithful even in the humblest things, than to win proud success? One reason is that we have the promise from One who never fails us, that if we are "faithful unto death" He will give us "a crown of life." Patience and love in a chastened heart, are the keys which will unlock for us the gates of a better world.

And happiness, how soon 'tis done
A few short years,
'Mid toil and tears
And the sands of life are run.

Then what will all earthly success be when compared to the greeting of "well done," earned by a life of patient, loving service to God and our fellow men.

The next paper was received from "Illi Nois" and while Miss Prudence appreciates the work of all, she wishes to express her satisfaction with the painstaking and conscientious efforts of this correspondent.

None but herself and the Chaperone know how gracefully she has accepted the criticism she has received, and with what patience and perseverance she has endeavored to overcome her faults. She has shown the greatest "Faithfulness in the humblest part" and has her reward in the improvement shown in her papers.

We are apt to consider "proud success" as the acme of all happiness, but it often proves to be but empty honors, of no benefit to the world and not even a satisfaction to ourselves. There is no true happiness to be found outside of useful work, yet some people consider this as drudgery, and make themselves, and every one around them unhappy by continually fretting because they have not all they think they deserve.

"With patience and love in a chastened heart" we will not add to the burdens of others by shirking disagreeable duties upon them, but will accept with resignation the bitter with the sweet; the sorrow with the joy, and do all in our power for those around us.

I am much interested in the "Personal Responsibility" club, and promise to do all I can to make it a success.

"Buckeye Schoolma'am," I forgive you for the mistake you made, but would like to know how you came to make it. "N. E. Girl," we are waiting patiently for the history of the M. G. R., which Miss Prudence invited you to write so long ago.

"Brunette" is another who has been very faithful and has given the Chaperone much pleasure by the care she has shown in the preparation of her papers.

It is only by patience, love, firm decision and mighty effort that we are raised above the clouds of doubt and fear to the serene heights of faith and peaceful security. So many times in the high tide of prosperity and success, forgetting to look heavenward for Divine guidance and protection, and trusting too much to our own strength, we fall to the ground discouraged.

It often happens that the most distinguished men of our times, in spite of all their achievements and material successes, have been less happy than were the faithful slaves whose patience and love were limitless. These had no higher ambition than to faithfully serve their masters, and no happiness except in the patient, loving obedience to the will of others and in the sweet anticipation of Eternal rest. Truly has the poet said:

"Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely,
Every day a rich reward will give.
Thou wilt find by hearty striving only,
And truly loving thou canst live."

"Bible Student" takes a different view from the author of the poem. He says:

"The poem is capable of divers interpretations. In one the author seems to give the idea that the highest success cannot be attained except through a loss of faith, and that a patient and lovely life can be had without happiness. Both of these propositions I deny. On the contrary I claim that our greatest and proudest success comes through and by reason of unbounded faith, and that a patient and lovely heart will not, cannot, long remain empty of the greatest, purest and fullest happiness that the human heart is capable of knowing.

"Rubber" says that she has prepared several reviews of this week's work, but has not been satisfied with them, and is not sure that she has fully expressed her ideas in the one she sends. It is a very encouraging sign when one is always striving to improve their work, and this paper shows that much care has been given to its preparation:

The first two lines of the poem may be taken in two ways, that we should be faithful in the smallest details of our work, or in the humblest duties we have to perform. In either case we feel the joy of having done our best. The remainder of the verse means, to my understanding, that we may be, selfishly happy without being either patient or loving, but we cannot be patient and loving without being happy.

"Mother's Stay" gives an original and very interesting interpretation of the poem, which makes her paper a fitting close for these poem studies, directing, as it does, our thoughts to the highest examples of "faithfulness," and "patience and love in a chastened heart."

On reading the verse for August there flashed through my mind the remembrance of the lives of some noble and divine characters, and I thought how they had shown the beauty of patience, trust and unselfishness in their lives.

Let us go back through the centuries and within a Jewish tabernacle we see what may be called the acme of faithfulness. There stands a bent and tottering old man, the weight of years and sorrows of old age pressing heavily upon him. Simeon is patiently serving in the temple praying, fasting and confidently expecting the coming Savior. The steady, brilliant light of faith illumines his dim eyes while he waits for the fulfillment of a promise made by God to His chosen people many years before—a perfect example of "humble faithfulness," and the reward is indicated in the Nunc Dimittis—"Now Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.

An interlude of a few years and a miracle of patience is presented in the person of the despised Nazarene as He journeys through the hill country of Judea up to the capital of Jewry, teaching, healing, enduring every insult till the place is reached where the great tragedy of His spotless life was ended in an ignominious death, and where He gave the most astonishing evidence of unselfish love in His prayer for His cruel murderers: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Simeon renounced all possibility of "proud success," and through "humble faithfulness" saw the face of the coming Savior, Jesus Christ, by his patience and love, saved a world.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For August,
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a celebrated African traveler, the son of a Scottish farmer, and was born September 10, 1771, at Fowlshiels near Selkirk. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and afterwards went to London where he obtained the situation of assistant surgeon in a vessel bound for the East Indies. When he returned in 1793 the African Association of London had received intelligence of the death of Major Houghton, who had undertaken a journey to Africa at their expense, and he offered himself for a similar undertaking, was accepted, and sailed from England May 22, 1795. After many adventures he married and settled as surgeon at Peebles, but not acquiring much practice, he again sailed for Africa in 1805. His narratives threw no inconsiderable light on the domestic life of the negroes, and on the botany and meteorology of the regions through which he passed. He is supposed to have been murdered by the natives, or drowned in some river through which he attempted to sail. The grand object of his explorations—to discover the source of the Niger—was never accomplished.

BELLE BURRITT.

2—CHINESE PUZZLE

? S R E N O
I T A G E L
E H T F O E
T A F L A U
T C A E H T
S I T A H W

Read correctly, this puzzle asks a question all Christendom is interested in at the present time.

LOO SEE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The sum of the length and breadth of a rectangular field is 24 and 4-9 rods. What is its area, the breadth being the sq. rt. of its length?

W. P. E.

4.—PRESIDENTIAL POTPOURRI.

1—Job Maloney.
2—Wharton Woolley.
3—John Diebs.
4—Rev. S. C. Bryan.
5—Joseph Harriman.
6—William Barker.
7—Eugene McKinley.
8—William Swallow.

There are at present eight candidates for the presidency in the field. As their names have become nearly as badly mixed as their politics seem to be, the Cademites are requested to "sort them out."

POLLY TIGG.

5—QUERY.

In what siege did the opposing generals guarantee safety to all the women and to all the valuables they could carry away, if the city would surrender? The women marched out, each carrying on her back her husband, father or brother, and the city was spared.

FLAYNE BLAYNE.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Be such a man, live such a life, that if every man were such as you, and every life like yours, the earth would be God's paradise."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of August 9.

1—Horace Greeley.
2—Rob-in, spar-row, blue-jay (t), king-fisher, hawk, swallow, night-in-gale, cuckoo(ck), so, par-rot.
3—3-10 of a quart of each (see chat).
4—Read the letters alternately, beginning at the top and going from right to left in regular order, and spell the names of McKinley and Roosevelt.
5—Schlucht Rocks. Schlucht is the name given to a remarkable labyrinthine group of sand-stone rocks situated near the village of Adersbach, in Bohemia. The appearance of some parts of the group has been compared to that of a city reduced to a conflagration. One of the pinnacles rises to a height of 218 feet. The structure of the rocks has been produced not by any action of the earth, but by the influences of rain, frost, and other atmospheric changes, wearing down the sand-stone into many fantastic forms. During the Thirty Years war, the miserable people of Bohemia often found refuge in this locality.
6—S. T. Coleridge wrote:
"Swans sing before they die—'twere no bad thing
Did certain persons die before they sing."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Pauline, F. H. Woodruff, W. A. Hoyt, W. P. E., N. Holt, and A Stranger.

Pauline, in speaking of the query relating to the position of the wedding ring, says that the left hand was chosen because it denoted the wife's subjection to her husband.

W. P. E. mentions the same fact, considering it somewhat by adding that the ring was a sign that the wife was admitted into the confidence of her husband, and was also the symbol of eternity.

F. H. Woodruff: the quotation is not known to me, neither is the author. Your solution was correct, and you are cordially invited to "come again."

Solution of the "milk problem" by W. P. E.: The ratio of cost is as 1-3 to 1, or as 1 to 9 then 1 plus 9 equals 10 is the sum of the ratios. He will invest 1-10 of a cent for sour milk and 9-10 of a cent for sweet milk; 1-10 of a cent will purchase as many quarts as 1-3 is contained times in 1-10 equals 3-30 of a quart of sour milk, and 9-10 divided by 3-10 equals 3-10 of a quart of sweet milk.

Written for The Blade.

WHEN DAN AND I GO OUT.

When country roads are smooth and dry
And budding boughs are seen,
When nature shows her loyalty
By wearing of the green;
When balmy air, and song, and bloom
Put winter storms to rout,
When joy and beauty reign supreme,
Then Dan and I go out.

We do not journey very far,
And yet 'tis sometimes long,
For Dan, you know, is not so fleet
As he is true and strong;
And as I ride so leisurely,
I've time to look about,
And thank God for the perfect day,
When Dan and I go out.

When summer days are hot and dry,
Uncheered by gentlest breeze,
I fancy Dan had rather be
At home beneath the trees,
But if he had he makes no sign,
Nor does he sulk and pout,
But jogs along contentedly,
When he and I are out.

In early autumn still we go
To call upon our friends,
And many a pleasant, kindly word
To my good horse extends;
And though he can not lift his hat
To travelers on our route,
He stops politely when we meet;
While he and I are out.

And sometimes when my mind is filled
With thoughts of long ago,
And he is having his own way
In how and where to go,
He turns into a stranger's yard,
With no apparent doubt
That he will be a welcome guest;
But Dan and I go out.

And so we go where'er we will,
Till fields are brown and bare,
Till winds are blowing cold and chill,
And snow flakes fill the air;
When Dan to winter quarters goes,
And I am left without
My pleasure, till another spring
Proclaims we may go out.

—Mary A. Simpson.

I REMEMBER

On one of the large plantations at the close of the war, there were left but two members of a large family—two young girls. Their only property was their beautiful but heavily mortgaged home. It would have been next to impossible for them, timid and inexperienced as they were, to manage the great place, even under the old conditions with trained slaves to till the land, and after a few years of effort to keep it up with hired labor, they were obliged to let it go, and they went to New Orleans, taking with them their old colored "mammy," the great turbaned woman, Dorcas.

They had managed to get together a few dollars from the sale of part of their furniture and jewels, and with this were able to settle themselves in a small cottage in the cheap part of the city, and here began their hand-to-hand struggle with poverty.

It is hard to get music pupils when one is not a very good musician; or to teach French when one's pronunciation is at fault, especially in a city that is about half French; or to get sewing to do when one's only experience with the needle is in putting in fancy stitches, and not putting them in any too well.

Our two sweet girls tried all these things, and indeed, they tried others. They raised bird's-eye peppers in their small back yard, and mammy peddled them with the orange preserves and candy from house to house, until the "Woman's Exchange" was established down in Bourbon street. Then for a while things brightened, but at best life was a hand-to-mouth affair, and when clothes wore out, as clothes will, or when one fell ill and a doctor was called in, serious trouble ensued.

Mammy was a brave soldier through it all, and she fought the wolf at the door for a long time, but finally things grew so very strained that the two little mistresses held council, and they decided that mammy must go. She was a well-

Written for The Blade.

WHEN DAN AND I GO OUT.

When country roads are smooth and dry
And budding boughs are seen,
When nature shows her loyalty
By wearing of the green;
When balmy air, and song, and bloom
Put winter storms to rout,
When joy and beauty reign supreme,
Then Dan and I go out.

We do not journey very far,
And yet 'tis sometimes long,
For Dan, you know, is not so fleet
As he is true and strong;
And as I ride so leisurely,
I've time to look about,
And thank God for the perfect day,
When Dan and I go out.

When summer days are hot and dry,
Uncheered by gentlest breeze,
I fancy Dan had rather be
At home beneath the trees,
But if he had he makes no sign,
Nor does he sulk and pout,
But jogs along contentedly,
When he and I are out.

In early autumn still we go
To call upon our friends,
And many a pleasant, kindly word
To my good horse extends;
And though he can not lift his hat
To travelers on our route,
He stops politely when we meet;
While he and I are out.

And sometimes when my mind is filled
With thoughts of long ago,
And he is having his own way
In how and where to go,
He turns into a stranger's yard,
With no apparent doubt
That he will be a welcome guest;
But Dan and I go out.

And so we go where'er we will,
Till fields are brown and bare,
Till winds are blowing cold and chill,
And snow flakes fill the air;
When Dan to winter quarters goes,
And I am left without
My pleasure, till another spring
Proclaims we may go out.

—Mary A. Simpson.

I REMEMBER

On one of the large plantations at the close of the war, there were left but two members of a large family—two young girls. Their only property was their beautiful but heavily mortgaged home. It would have been next to impossible for them, timid and inexperienced as they were, to manage the great place, even under the old conditions with trained slaves to till the land, and after a few years of effort to keep it up with hired labor, they were obliged to let it go, and they went to New Orleans, taking with them their old colored "mammy," the great turbaned woman, Dorcas.

They had managed to get together a few dollars from the sale of part of their furniture and jewels, and with this were able to settle themselves in a small cottage in the cheap part of the city, and here began their hand-to-hand struggle with poverty.

It is hard to get music pupils when one is not a very good musician; or to teach French when one's pronunciation is at fault, especially in a city that is about half French; or to get sewing to do when one's only experience with the needle is in putting in fancy stitches, and not putting them in any too well.

Our two sweet girls tried all these things, and indeed, they tried others. They raised bird's-eye peppers in their small back yard, and mammy peddled them with the orange preserves and candy from house to house, until the "Woman's Exchange" was established down in Bourbon street. Then for a while things brightened, but at best life was a hand-to-mouth affair, and when clothes wore out, as clothes will, or when one fell ill and a doctor was called in, serious trouble ensued.

Mammy was a brave soldier through it all, and she fought the wolf at the door for a long time, but finally things grew so very strained that the two little mistresses held council, and they decided that mammy must go. She was a well-bred and competent servant, of a fine presence and dignity, and could earn good wages and an easier life, and after her long and faithful service, this seemed her due.

Some years had passed since the three had begun the struggle together, and the "girls" were no longer young on the gray November day when they called the old woman to them. One stood at the syrup beside the furnace under the fig tree at the door, and the other sat mending the skins of the bitter orange, and together they told her of their decision.

Of course, at first mammy would not listen to it, and no argument based on her advantage would move her, but they finally told her they could not afford to supply the clothes she was wearing out, and they added, "And really, mammy dear, it takes so much more to feed three than two, and we two will need so very little."

Of course, it ended in mammy's going. She soon found a situation as nurse in a wealthy family, and often she would come with her handsomely dressed, prattling charge to see how her "little misses" were getting along. At first she wanted to give them nearly all her wages, but they would not allow that, so she would bring small presents of such things as she knew they needed and decree them about the house, and when charged with it, she would mightily disclaim any knowledge of "what they were driving at."

Of course, though, they read a loving confession in her twinkling eyes, and more than one of the beautiful aprons that she wore in those days of stress was the painstaking handiwork of the "little misses."

It was on one of mammy's unexpected visits that she noticed tear-marks on the face of the younger of the two—"the baby," as she called her. For a while mammy feigned not to see them, and went sniffing around and asking questions about trifling matters, hoping to discover the trouble without inquiry, for she was a great old diplomat; but this time all her arts failed and she was obliged to put the questions, and then it all came out—the rent had not been paid for two months, and they had been notified to vacate the premises.

If mammy thought the trouble serious she gave no sign of it. Indeed, instead of showing sympathy, she laughed heartily, and began making fun of the whole matter.

"De idee," she exclaimed, "of a po' sudden-rich white man, like Mr. Day, befo'ystidy, puttin' on lan'lord airs wid quality! Don't you fret about no such. Time I pass by his office an' let 'im know who you-all's kin is, he'll invite yer to spen' ed summer free in 'is ole shanty. He'll be proud to do it. F'om de way my baby looked when I came in, she had me all but skeered to death. I 'lowed may be she had dat ole pain in her chis' from stoopin' over her needle too clost. But dis low-down picayune rent-money—dat aint nothin' to fret about."

Mammy did not fret about the "rent-money," perhaps, and for good reason. On the very next day after this visit of apparently doubtful sympathy, she called again at the low-browed cottage.

Her

RELIEVED THE LEGATIONS.

Continued From Fifth Page.

tions. Inmates safe. Japanese loss over 300, Chinese 300. FOWLER."

It is apparent from these dispatches that if any attempts were made to arrange for the unopposed entry of an escort of the international troops into Pekin, they were unsuccessful. Instead of yielding to the inevitable and making the best terms possible, he Chinese determined upon resistance. The relief column was compelled to force its way into the Chinese capital. Consul Fowler's information, which came through the Japanese admiral, seems to indicate that the Japanese troops bore the brunt of the fighting, but when detailed reports have been received it will probably be found that the detachments of the other powers did their full share, though the Japanese, having by far the larger number of men in the relief column, made up most of the attacking party.

The dispatches from Rear Admiral Remey and Consul Fowler bring the news from Pekin down to the night of August 15. At that time the international troops had thrown a cordon around the legations and were ready to resist any attack that might be made if the Chinese should rally and attempt to force their way into the legation quarter. Officials of the War department are confident there is force enough in the city of Pekin to repel any attack that might be made, as the latest information from the front indicated there were 18,000 men in the advancing column.

Drove the Chinese Back.

New York, Aug. 18.—Couriers from the front report that after capturing Ho-Hsi-Wu the allied forces marched on Matau, says a special cable to the Journal and Advertiser, from its correspondent at Che Foo, under date of August 15, via Shanghai, August 17. General Tung-Fuh-Sing, with a large army, barred their way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and preventing it from making any stand at Matau which was taken with trifling loss. Until Ho-Hsi-Wu was reached the march was terribly hot and dusty, but since leaving there torrents of rain have fallen and made the marching extraordinary heavy.

The American troops are suffering severely and many are falling out, exhausted.

The Chinese were preparing enormous trenches at Ho-Hsi-Wu, with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of the allies surprised them before they had turned in the water, and they dropped their spades and fled.

The Chinese army split into three, one retreating to Pekin, one remaining to resist the advance, and the third moving south.

The allies are led in their advance by a squadron of Bengalese cavalry, big turbaned Indians, who enjoy the heat from which the white men suffer. On Tuesday they turned the enemy's flank and captured many standards and bugles, killing 35, including one officer. We lost only one horse.

The Japanese cavalry engaged the enemy's front at the same time, acting as infantry. Messengers from the legations are getting through the Chinese lines daily and reporting to the allies' commanders. They say the Chinese government brought strong pressure to bear on the ministers in an effort to induce them to leave the city and thus save China the disgrace of the capture of Pekin.

General Chaffee sends word to Tien Tsin that it is not safe to send on supplies without a strong escort. The British are sending up another lyddite gun and the Russians two more batteries. The Sixth cavalry has been reinforced by two troops, and the entire regiment has gone to the front. I have just received news from spies from Pekin that General Li Ping Hang and the Chinese imperial guard are inside the city with thirty modern Krupp guns; that General Jung Lu and 10,000 Manchu troops hold the forbidden city, and that 15,000 troops from Honan are bivouacked outside the walls. The Chinese force at Pekin is 40,000.

Chinese Leaders Beheaded.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—Official Chinese advices from Pekin say that Hsu Tung and Yi Len Yuen, of the anti-foreign party, and Li Shan, a pro-foreigner, have been decapitated, and that Yung Lu has been imprisoned by Prince Ching.

It is added that the emperor and dowager empress are 60 miles west of Pekin, under the restraint of Prince Tuan. Li Hung Chang goes north immediately. Hsu Chang was a member of the imperial secretariate and president of the civil board. Li Shan was a member of the ministry of the imperial household. The identity of Yi Lien Yuan can not be traced.

Consul Wilcox in Shanghai.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The state department is in receipt of a telegram from Levi S. Wilcox, consul of the United States at Han Kau, China, dated at Shanghai, Aug. 18, in which he states that upon the advice of the department he has removed to Shanghai, as have the other Americans who were in Han Kau.

Chinese Doubling Back.

Tien Tsin, (Thursday) Aug. 16.—About five thousand Chinese troops, which are reported to have been at Sung-Liu-Ching, left to-day for Pei-Tsang, and two thousand more Chinese troops have gone towards Tung-Chow.

Extended Word From Conger.

Washington, Aug. 21.—It is understood that this government has received an extended communication from Minister Conger giving much later and fuller advices than those thus far received. The text of the message will not be made public at present. The State department also has received a dispatch from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, but it deals with technical features and it is stated that for this reason it will not be given out. It is said it sheds no new light on the situation at Pekin.

Chinese Mobs at Amoy.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from the Japanese consul at Amoy saying that Chinese mobs continue to work devastation in that neighborhood and have destroyed several chapels.

Shan-Tung's Governor Dies.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—Yuan Shi Kai, the governor of Shan Tung, is dead.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

ALLIED FORCES ENTERED PEKIN

Emperor and Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan Fled the City

London, Aug. 21.—The following dispatch has been received from Rear Admiral Bruce:

"TAKU, Aug. 19 (Sunday).—The allies are reported to have entered the Sacred City of Pekin August 17."

The Taking of Pekin.

New York, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pekin, Friday, Aug. 17, via Shanghai, says

Contrary to the agreement of the allied commanders, the Russians advanced and occupied the first door of the East Gate early in the morning of the 14th (Tuesday), but failed to force the second door.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th, the British and Americans entered the gate near the legations and met with only slight resistance.

The Japanese met more serious opposition at the upper east gate all day. At midnight on the 14th they blew up the gate and entered the city.

Many Chinese were killed. The people in the legation were well but somewhat starved. Minister Conger said:

"They tried to annihilate us the day before you got in.

"Prince Ching, president of the Tsung Li Yamen, sent word that his officers had received orders to cease firing on us under pain of death.

"At 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day the Chinese opened fire and this continued all day.

"If the relieving column had not arrived when it did we should probably have succumbed.

"The Americans lost seven marines killed and fifteen wounded and one child died.

"The whole movement is purely a governmental one. The Boxers are only a pretense, having no guns.

"The confidential adviser of the empress was the leader of the imperial troops here.

"In eleven days over 2,000 shells fell among us."

Earl Li's Appeal Denied.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The cabinet to-day decided to reject the latest appeal from Li Hung Chang for a cessation of hostilities. The reply will be communicated at once to the Chinese government with a statement of the reasons for the action of this government. The rejection is based on the non-compliance of the Chinese government with the specific provisions of the declaration of the United States under date of August 12.

At present this government is very much in the dark as to who or what the government of China is, and until the atmosphere becomes clearer so that we may know whether there really is a responsible head in Pekin who can treat with us and whose guarantee to protect our people and interests in the empire would be worth considering the whole matter of treaty making will be held in abeyance. This government does not forget that at present it has a treaty with the imperial government which fully guarantees to protect the lives and property of our people. This treaty has been violated and its guarantees wholly disregarded. In view of this fact the President will hesitate before he consents to enter into any treaty. Members of the cabinet, in discussing the matter to-day, stated that information at hand does not indicate that there is a government worthy of the name existing in China. It is an enormous, headless affair, without knowledge of what is for its best good, and without power to enforce its wishes. The probable flight of the emperor and the empress dowager has left the government in a condition of chaos and no one seems to know who, if anyone, is directing its affairs. Under these conditions this government will act with extreme care in whatever steps are taken looking toward peace, and there is reason to believe that the United States, acting with other great powers, does not intend to withdraw any of its troops until a stable government has been established whose guarantees will command respect.

A Conger Cablegram.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The state department makes public the following extracts from a cablegram received last night from Minister Conger:

"United States Legation, Pekin (undated), via Che Foo, Aug. 20.—Secretary of State, Washington:—Saved. Relief arrived to-day, and entered the city with little trouble. I do not know where the imperial family is. Except the deaths already reported, all the Americans are alive and well. Desperate efforts were made last night to exterminate us. Mitchell, an American soldier, and a Russian and a Japanese were wounded, and a German killed. Advise Woodward, Chicago; Conger, Des Moines; Sims, Council Bluffs; Conger, Pasadena; Porter, Paris.

"CONGER, by Fowler, Che Foo."

It will be observed that the portions given out are extracts from Minister Conger's message. It was stated that these portions cover such features as the government desires to make public at this time. The entire message was before the cabinet, and the portions not given out doubtless refer to questions of policy and to Chinese internal affairs upon which the minister speaks as the advisor of the government rather than as the medium of communicating actual occurrences.

The Imperial Family.

London, Aug. 21.—Divers paragraphs as to the movements of the Chinese imperial family continue to be received at the treaty ports and are thence faithfully transmitted to the European capitals. Those representing the court as having left Pekin are of exclusive Chinese origin. According to them their majesties are well on their way to Sian-Fu, about 500 miles inland.

Fighting was going on at Pekin Saturday, according to one report, but according to a dispatch received by the admiralty from Rear Admiral Bruce, the allies entered the sacred city of Pekin Friday.

If the Chinese government is at Sian-Fu there is no means of getting at them, according to the military men, without a prolonged campaign and with an army as large as Lord Roberts' to secure the basis of communications.

Advices from the provincial capitals show that the attitude of the Southern mandarins have been far more friendly since the allies reached Pekin. Some of the magistrate have been issuing proclamations commanding the Chinese to attend to business, to avoid sedition and acknowledge that the invasion of the foreigners is justified.

Imperial Family Fled.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The government has received positive confirmation from official Chinese sources, of the departure of the emperor and empress dowager from Pekin. They went westward but the point at which they are now located was not given.

As to More Troops for China.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The war department has no information concerning the report from London that additional troops for the allied armies are urgently needed. If this was the case nothing more could be done by this government at present. The troops now under orders for the far East will continue to go forward and when they reach Nagasaki it will be determined whether they will go to China or to Manila, the Philippines being the original destination of some of the troops under orders. There are now in China the Ninth infantry, eight companies of the Fourteenth infantry, Battery F, Fifth artillery, eight troops of the Sixth cavalry, and four companies of the Fifteenth infantry, the latter having recently arrived. There are at sea, destined for China, four batteries of the Third artillery, Co. E, of the engineers, four troops of the Third cavalry, eight troops of the First cavalry, and eight troops of the Ninth cavalry. Besides those sailed on the Sherman to-day four companies each of the Second, Fifth and Eighth infantry.

Some of the troops at sea should reach Taku within a week or ten days. The latest arrivals were the four companies of the Fifteenth infantry, who arrived with General Barry. When General Barry reported from Taku he announced that he would at once go to the front, and it was expected that the detachment of the Fifteenth infantry would accompany him toward Pekin. It is believed that this force will be able to restore the telegraph line, which seems to have been interrupted.

Cutting Communication.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.—6:10 p. m.—The foreign officials here learn that the telegraph from Tien-Tsin has been cut. The position of the allies is uncertain, and a large body of Chinese troops has taken the field.

Pursuing the Empress.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 21, saying it is reported that the dowager empress fled from Pekin with treasure amounting to fifty million taels, and that she is "surrounded by Japanese cavalry."

No Basis for Negotiation.

London, Aug. 21.—The Times, dealing with the dispatches from Washington, says:

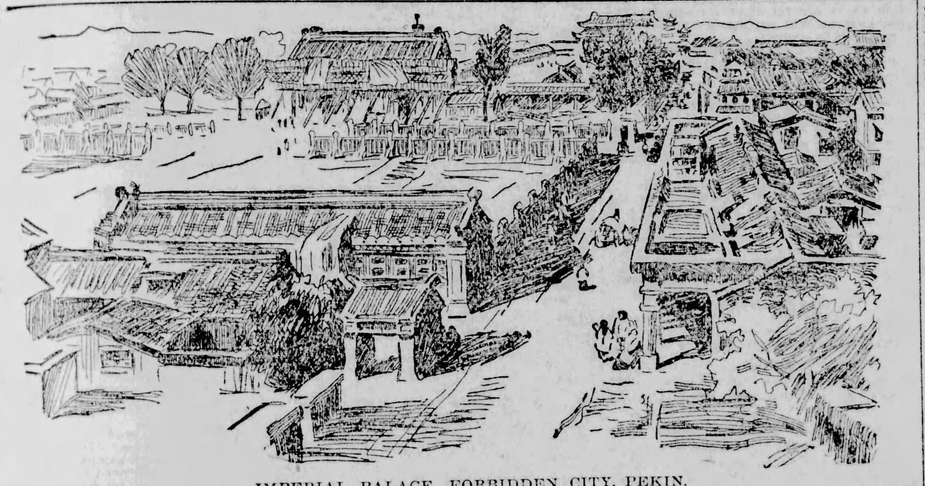
"This proposal of Li Hung Chang, as it is reported, does not afford a possible basis of negotiations of any kind. Until we have definite information as to the political situation in Pekin, we cannot be sure that the first duty of the powers may not be to set up a government with which they can subsequently treat.

"The time for negotiations has not yet arrived. When it does arrive, they must be opened on a different basis from that suggested in the Washington telegram, and must be conducted by a different negotiator from Li Hung Chang, if they are to have any good results?"

Russians Defeat 7,000 Chinese.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—Gen. Orloff, chief of staff to the Russian forces in China, reports to the Russian war office the defeat of 7,000 Chinese, after a hard fight, and the capture of Yo-Shi pass.

An imperial ukase has been issued prohibiting the export of arms or ammunition to China



IMPERIAL PALACE, FORBIDDEN CITY, PEKIN.

SEN. STEWART DROPS BRYAN

He Can Not Support The Philippine Policy of The Latter.

New York, Aug. 21.—Senator William M. Sewart, of Nevada, called at Republican headquarters Monday and said he had decided to vote for President McKinley. He made a statement in part as follows:

"The United States went to war with Spain urged on by the Democratic party. The popularity of the war was such that Mr. Bryan joined the army. The war was successful, a treaty of peace was entered into whereby the United States agreed to pay $20,000,000 and accept the sovereignty and public property of Spain in the Philippine archipelago. There was opposition to the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Bryan came to Washington and persuaded his Democratic friends to vote for the treaty and it was through his influence that the treaty was finally ratified.

"If then became the duty of the United States to maintain law and order and protect the lives and property of all residents in the island, whether native or foreign-born. The United States, at the time of the ratification of the treaty, held military possession of Manila, and after such ratification assumed sovereignty of the islands. The people of the United States, and particularly of the Pacific coast, became entitled to the vast commerce of the Pacific ocean, of which the Philippines furnish the key.

"One Aguinaldo had raised a rebellion in Luzon against Spain before the commencement of the Spanish war with the United States. This adventurer had sold out or settled his rebellion with Spain for $400,000 before Dewey set sail for Manila, and as a part of the bargain with Spain, Aguinaldo agreed to leave the islands and never return.

"Dewey took the wily agitator back to the islands, supposing, as a matter of course, that Aguinaldo would naturally be an enemy of Spain and a friend of the United States. In this Admiral Dewey was mistaken. Aguinaldo, as soon as he laided on his native soil organized a rebellion against the United States, which would have been of little consequence if he had not been able to obtain aid and comfort in this country.

"An organization was formed in the United States, called the Anti-Imperialist league, which has for the last two years co-operated with Aguinaldo's Tagal junta to supply the literature and materials of war for Aguinaldo. President McKinley had no authority to buy out Aguinaldo's rebellion against the United States, but was bound by the treaty, (which was the supreme law of the land,) to maintain law and order and protect life and property in the islands. It required a large army and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars to put down Aguinaldo's rebellion. The assistance and encouragement he received from the Anti-Imperialist league and the enemies of the United States, both at home and abroad, made his barbarous and irregular war bloody and expensive. Congress, however, made all necessary appropriations providing the executive men and money to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines.

"The so-called anti-imperialists declared that the policy pursued by the government to put down the rebellion and maintain law and order in all territories of the United States without regard to the time when such territories were acquired, was 'imperialism,' and that any use of the army to maintain law and order, however necessary, was 'militharism,' and that giving aid and comfort to rebels in arms against the United States was 'maintaining the principles of the Declaration of Independence.'

"Mr. Bryan's unparalleled campaign on the Chicago platform, his insistence upon the adoption of that platform at Kansas City, induced the people to suppose that the campaign of 1900 would be conducted on the issues of 1896. In this, it seems, they were mistaken."

Senator Stewart then quotes Mr. Bryan's declaration of his intention, if elected, to call an extraordinary session of Congress to give the Philippines freedom upon the same terms as Cuba. He also denounces the recent convention of anti-imperialists at Indianapolis. He also denounced Mr. Bryan for promising to attempt to "extend the Monroe doctrine to the Orient."

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—The United States battleship Alabama left Cramps shipyards Monday afternoon for her official trial, which will take place off the New England coast during the early part of next week. The Alabama will go directly to the Brooklyn navy yard, where she will be placed in dry dock for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned and painted. From there the battleship will go to Boston harbor, where she will anchor for several days while her machinery is being overhauled. The speed trial will take place over a measured course between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise.

They Fooled the Sheriff.

Asheville, Ala., Aug. 21.—Last night Sheriff Tree was enticed into a cell occupied by Thomas Simpson and his 16-year-old son, charged with the murder of John Baptist. Simpson and his boy overpowered the sheriff, locked him in their cell, took the keys and escaped.

TRANSPORTS TO SAIL.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—The transport Sherman will sail to-day for Taku by way of Nagasaki.

The Second battalion of the Second infantry from Fort Thomas, Ky., and a battalion of the Eighth infantry from Fort Snelling, Minn., which with the Fifty infantry have been expected to sail on the Sherman, arrived late last night and marched at once to the transport dock.

Companies A and B, of the First infantry, commanded by Capt. F. E. Lacey and Lieut. E. E. Carroll, from Fort Riley, Kan., have arrived at the Presidio, where they will wait sailing orders.

To-day 720 horses will be put on board the transport Strathgate, which will probably sail for the Orient to-morrow.

The Thyra has been chartered by the government, and will come here directly from Honolulu.

A detail of chronic and incurable cases has been selected by Lieutenant Collins at the general hospital, and will be sent to the government hospital at Washington.

EXPLODED HIS COLLAR.

New York, Aug. 18.—Nathan Clausen, a Hempstead farmer, was shopping yesterday in Brooklyn. He wore a celluloid collar.

At Bond and Fulton streets, Clausen took a twisted cigar from his pocket and lighted it. A gust of wind carried a spark from the cigar to the celluloid collar, which caught fire.

In an instant a circle of flame entwined the farmer's neck. It whizzed and sputtered for a moment, then died out. While it was raging Clausen danced and yelled. A crowd gathered. The fire, having burned itself out, left a blistering ring around Clausen's neck.

DE WET ESCAPED.

Pretoria, Thursday, Aug. 16.—Gen. De Wet has managed to elude Gen. Kitchener, in spite of the fact that all the British wagons had double teams of picked animals. The Boers evaded the British by marching at night over grounds known to them, while their pursuers were obliged to march in the daytime

WHAT SHALL POPULISTS DO?

To Nominate or Not To Nominate a Vice-Pres. That's the Question.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The latest reports received here indicate that the Populist national committee, which is to meet in this city on August 28, may not be as harmonious as was predicted when the executive committee was in session here early in the month.

The meeting is called for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the vice-presidency. When Mr. Towne declined the nomination of the Populists it was generally supposed that Mr. Stevenson would receive the Populist endorsement by general consent. The correspondence which has taken place among members of the national committee of that party since the executive committee meeting in this city ten days ago make it plain that this result, while apparently still probable, will not be accomplished without a struggle. Indeed, it is understood that many of the leaders of the party are strongly urging that the committee shall name an independent candidate. Those who take this position include a majority of the officers of the national committee, among them being Chairman Butler and Treasurer Washburne, who are pronounced in their views. Vice Chairman Edmiston is also said to incline towards the opinion that wisdom demands that the Populists have a candidate of their own in the field. Secretary Edgerton is credited with being the only officer of the organization who is friendly to the endorsement of Mr. Stevenson's candidacy.

Mr. Stevenson's friends claim that Edgerton is working effectively in their behalf. The best canvass of the committee they have been able to make causes them to feel hopeful of the result. Still those now committed to this course are considerably below a majority in numbers. Senator Butler and others, who agree with him, contend that it will be suicidal for their party not to have a candidate of their own political faith in the field. They also hold that unless there is a Populist candidate for second place many Populists votes will be driven from Mr. Bryan.

The national committee has full power to act, in accordance with the instructions of the Sioux Falls convention, and it is presumed that its decision, when made, will be final.

BETS ON M'KINLEY.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18.—One hundred thousand dollars on the election of McKinley at ten to four. This is the proposition made by one of the leading brokerage houses of New York.

The announcement came yesterday over a private wire to the office of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., commission men, in the Board of Trade building, and was transmitted to representatives of the Chicago house throughout the northwest.

The New York brokers' dispatch stated that "they were authorized" to make wagers in the amount stated, but withheld the names of the principles who were to furnish the money.

John Dupee, when asked at his residence in Oconomowoc regarding the matter said the dispatch had been received from New York naming the amount and conditions, as stated.

"We sent out the news to our correspondents," said Mr. Dupee, "merely as showing the feeling in New York on the election prospects. The offer is a genuine one, the eastern brokerage house making it is one of the largest firms in Wall street, and when it says it is "authorized" to make such a proposition, there can be no doubt the money will be forthcoming. I would be unwilling to give the name of the firm, as the dispatch to us was confidential. Doubtless the eastern brokers will make the matter public, but under the circumstances we cannot do so."

Plenty of Offers in New York.

New York, Aug. 18.—Over $450,000 is being actively offered in Wall street in odds of 2½ to 1 on the Republican ticket. Ed Wasserman has $250,000, of the money and Bell & Co., generally known as a Tammany house, has $250,000 more of Republican money to bet at these odds. There was $10,000, supposedly Democratic money, in the street, which was offered at 1 to 3 on Bryan's election, but no bets were made.

POLITICS IN CUBA.

Havana, Aug. 18.—The Union Democratic party held its first mass meeting Thursday evening, the Tacon theatre being crowded by some four thousand people. There were numerous speakers. Gen. Maria Rodriguez said the party would cordially welcome all who desired to enter its ranks. One of the most important speeches was made by Antonio Govin, who said in part:

"Now that the elections to the constitutional convention are coming on, there are some people who talk of establishing a federal form of government in Cuba. This is absurd. Federal governments are caused by the union of several governments already existing. In Cuba there is only one government; and it would be ridiculous to split the island up into several only to join them together again."

Eliseo Giberga declared that the Union Democratic party would not vote unless the election laws were changed. He repudiated the notion that the national assembly could have anything to do with determining the future relations between the United States and Cuba, and he called upon all parties in the island to protest against leaving such responsibilities to the assembly. The settlement of this question, he affirmed, should be left to a future representative government of the island.

Eusbio Hernandez, after declaring that Cuba was not ready to elect delegates to a constitutional convention and that the time for such an election had not come, inveighed against the representatives of the United States in the island, charging them with having made many mistakes.

STOPPED EVERY WHEEL.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Every wheel and stroke of commerce throughout the great Southern Pacific system of railroads and steamship lines was stopped for seven minutes yesterday during the burial of Collis P. Huntington, of New York. At the exact moment when the clock struck 11 in New York every hammer in all the shops ceased clanging; engines paused upon the rails and steamships floated lifelessly upon the water.

In Chicago the offices remained closed all the morning and no tickets were sold nor other business transacted until after the remains of the once great railroad man were laid to rest.

During the short suspension of business 50,000 men in all sections of the United States remained idle. The Chicago offices were draped in crepe that is to remain for 30 days.

Careful attention had been given to the difference of time between San Francisco and New York in order that the observations of respect at each place might take place at exactly the same time. Services were held at the First Presbyterian church at San Francisco at the same time the funeral was in progress in New York.

W. G. Neimyer, general western freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in Chicago, said that this is the first time in the history of American railroads that there has been a total suspension of business on any system as a mark of respect to any man.

PROBABLY A YELLOW FAKE

Story of an Alleged Anarchist Plot Against the President.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Evening World to-day prints the following relative to the news received from Washington yesterday of the detention at the Barge office in this city, by secret service agents, of Notabe Maresca and Michil Weida, supposed anarchists, who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. These two men are understood to have come to this country as conspirators, whose object, it is alleged, was the assassination of President McKinley.

When Maresca boarded the Kaiser Wilhelm II at Naples, August 3, a secret service agent was close on his heels. Maresca professed to have no money when he boarded the steamer, and made application to be taken as cook. Failing in that, he asked for a stewardship. There was a vacancy in the steerage cabin, and he secured that. It was not known that he had a companion. He and Weida did not came aboard together. As far as is known, no one saw Weida come aboard, and he was not discovered until six hiurs after the vessel sailed. When found he was secreted as a stowaway. He was put to work in the hold with the coal passers, and kept busy until the boat reached quarantine.

The Kaiser Wilhelm touched Gibraltar August 6, and then sailed for New York. It is not known that either of the men saw the other during the eleven days of the run.

On Wednesday morning last, the steamer sighted the Sandy Hook light, came up to quarantine and was there boarded by secret service men, who asked to see the steerage and cabin lists and the ship's roster. First Officer Lanz took the detective forward, where they could see the crew. Purser Meyer remembered recording the name of Maresca at Naples, and Maresca was identified by Meyer when the former was brought out for identification. Maresca professed to be unable to understand English. After looking Maresca over, W. P. Hazen, in charge of the secret service bureau of this city, said: "I think that is the man."

Maresca was sent below when the ship was docked. When the liner tied up at her pier, Maresca was informed that he was under detention. He was asked where his baggage was, and replied in Italian: "Weida has it."

This was a new lead, and Weida was summoned from his work at the furnace and questioned. He professed not to understand English, but admitted that he had trunks on board. The baggage will be carefully searched to-day. So quietly were both men taken from the liner that none of the crew or passengers knew that an arrest had been made.

Chief Wilkie is quoted as saying:

"The two men are not arrested. They are simply detained at quarantine. They will be deported when the Kaiser Wilhelm goes back to Europe. It is true that on August 1 this government was notified from Naples that Maresca had left Italy for the United States for the purpose of attacking the President. It was said that the man was a most undesired immigrant. I may have a more interesting story to tell later."

Chief Hazen was interviewed at his office in the Federal building to-day. He refused to give the technical charge on which Maresca and Weida are detained. He further said that Maresca is a typical anarchist. A number of papers in Italian were found on the two men and have been turned over to Commissioner Fitchie. No weapons were found on either of the men. Captain Howard, supervising inspector of the Central Labor bureau, has charge of the suspects during the absence of Immigration Commissioner Fitchie and Deputy Commissioner McSweeney. Captain Howard refused to allow anyone to see the prisoners and said that no Italians had called to inquire about them. Maresca and Weida spent Thursday and Friday nights on the Narragansett, which is moored off Ellis island. Yesterday they were kept in the detention pen in the barge office.

New York, Aug. 20.—Michael Guida and Matelo Moresca, the two Italians arrested by secret service men on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., were brought over from Ellis island to the barge office yesterday with the rest of the detained immigrants. They spent the morning in the detention pen and were taken back in the afternoon. As far as appearances go the men were no more guarded than are the other persons in detention. They walked about the pen, but had very little to say to their companions.

Captain Howard, head of the contract labor department, was in charge at the barge office, and said there was nothing new in the case.

Whether the government authorities will have a special court of inquiry for the anarchists remains to be seen. It was suggested by an official to-day that there may be a special board of investigation.

It is understood that the government officials at Washington are waiting for evidence from the consul at Naples, which is to be gathered by the Italian police.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TIME IN SPAIN.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Vice Consul Reed, at Madrid, has informed the state department that, by a decree, time in Spain is hereafter to be counted from 1 to 24 hours, the order to go into effect Jan. 1, 1901, the day to begin at midnight. The interval between midnight and 1 o'clock will be designated by a cipher, and the number of minutes, as 0.05, 0.059. The government officials, telegraph, telephone, railroads, steamship lines and all public offices are to observe the new method.

RAIN IN INDIA.

London, Aug. 15.—The following dispatch has been received from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Keddlestone, by Lord George Hamilton:

"The favorable conditions continue. Rain is falling generally throughout the country. The total number supported in all the famine-stricken provinces is still large. Owing to the backwardness of the crops, the restricted demands for labor in the fields and high prices continue. About 6,143,000 persons are receiving relief."

HE RESIGNED.

New Yor, Aug. 16.—A cable dispatch was received here from Pegota announcing the resignation of President Sanclemente of the republic of Colombia. Vice-President Marroquin will serve out the four years that remain of his term. The action of Senor Sanclemente will bring about a change in the system of Colombia and may even end the revolution which has been in progress for ten months.

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

London, Aug. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from Rome which declares that an important medical discovery concerning the cause of Bright's disease has been made by Dr. Ovid Brown, formerly of New York, and now of Rome.

New Minister.

Constantinople, Aug. 20.—Schekib Bey, head of the cipher bureau of the foreign office, has been appointed Turkish minister to the United States in place of Ali Fertouh Bey, recalled.

McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT PORTRAITS.

Handsome lithograph crayon work, size 18x23, on heavy plate paper. The finest in the market. Price:

Single portrait,	15c
Per pair,	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and one portrait,	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and two portraits,	40c

Special rates to agents. Write for terms.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

TREASONABLE DOCUMENTS

Letters Captured by Funston From the Insurgent Archives.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The war department has made public the Filipino correspondence captured some months ago by Gen. Funston's command in Luzon. It was translated from the Spanish under the direction of Captain John R. M. Taylor, of the 14th infantry, who is in charge of the insurgent records.

There is a letter from Dr. Montague R. Leverson, dated at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., July 17, 1899, and addressed to Senor G. Apacible. It says:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—Our friend, Albert S. Parson, of Lexington, gave me your name as one to whom I should write as a representative Filipino. I am a member of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, of which George S. Boutelle is president and Erving Winslow is secretary. I have published many articles and letters denouncing the piratical war carried on by President McKinley against you. He and General Otis and all his troops are pirates on the territory of the natives.

"Our Presidents are not in the position of kings.

"Our Presidents are not authorized to make war without the consent of congress, as McKinley is doing, and all persons compromised in this war are pirates.

"Should like to suggest a plan to you. It is this: You should seize some official of rank in the service of the United States and then inform the foreign consuls that he was to be brought before a council of war for piracy, and write to said consuls to have representatives present at such council of war to see that it is legal. Piracy would be shown by conducting a war in violation of the usages of civilized war and the proof would consist in the fact of the consent to killing defenseless prisoners and non-combatants, men, women and children, in cold blood, and in robbery by officers and soldiers of non-combatants. If I was not an old man of 69 years, I would willingly aid you in your just defense.

"I also suggest that the Filipino congress address an appeal to the people of the United States.

"I shall not give you the heads of this appeal. I merely point out some things which will especially influence the people. For example, a reference to the Declaration of Independence must be inserted, but I believe that it is also necessary for you to mention in your appeal the points I have made above to show that this war is piracy, using them to bring out the sense of Christian feeling for the soldiers.

"You must also show that McKinley keeps the people of the United States in ignorance of the true facts; that he and the members of the cabinet have deliberately lied to secure the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain without the clause which would have assured the liberty of the Filipinos; that they deliberately lied when they said that Agoncillo advised Aguinaldo to fight, and stating the opposite was intercepted. The war was advised from Washington to secure the passage of the treaty.

"You fail to insist upon the atrocities before mentioned, especially the assassination in cold blood of women and children and the sack of property of non-combatants, perpetrated by officers and soldiers, especially by a captain named Otis, who is believed to be a relative of the general, who not only took no steps for punishment of the assasins, but who did not even reprimand them.

"If you can prove that women have violated, put that also in your statement.

"You should offer to prove all these atrocities before a commission composed of three Americans named by the congress of the United States and three Filipinos named by the Filipino congress and presided over by a person of some other nation chosen by the United States—he must not be an Englishman, for they are all associated in the crime.

"If the publication of any portion of this letter will be of any service you can use it, but I think it would be more prudent to keep it secret. Do not forget to speak of the American squadron which blockaded your coasts, bombarding them without warning to the non-combatants and peaceful towns, where war would never have been thought of, but where now the greater part of the inhabitants, who formerly were friends of the United States have taken arms to avenge the deaths of their wives and sons. Also speak of the refusal of the United States and Great Britain to renounce the use of explosive bullets which was decided upon in the conference of commissioners at The Hague, and which the United States are using, although their use was denounced as barbarous by the other commissioners at The Hague.

"Ask the people of the United States if they think they are Christians and ask them how they can reconcile their pretended religion with their present conduct toward President McKinley and his war.

"This horrible war is a nightmare for me. It may be folly for me to permit myself to be affected by it, but its horror, the eternal infamy of it for my country, whose people are preparing a state of slavery for another, prevents me from sleeping.

"I can say nothing more, but that it would be well to let the people know that steps are being taken to introduce militarism into the United States, some examples of which can be shown from the conduct of General Merriam in Idaho.

"Very sincerely,

"MONTAGU R. LEVERSON."

Another letter dated Singapore, July 16, 1899, from W. J. St. Clair, editor of the Singapore Free Press, to Howard W. Bray, discusses conversations which the writer claims to have had with Consul Pratt, who was succeeded about that time by Consul Moseley, at Singapore. There also was some suggestion that Pratt favored the Filipino cause, and the discussion related to conversations that Consul Pratt is said to have had with the Filipinos. St. Clair takes little stock in that, but pins his faith to what Admiral Dewey might say and writes:

"Admiral Dewey goes home, it is believed, to advise the President on naval and colonial affairs. He knows exactly what did take place and what did not, and asked if he had any ground to think if the slightest promise was made by Pratt to Aguinaldo he would declare it unauthorized and decline to act on it. I am certain Pratt reported what he supposed took place accurately.

"The vital thing, and nothing else counts, is what Dewey said and did when he last met Aguinaldo. That, that, that, is the thing; all else is empty wind. The sole thing to have impressed upon the public in America would be the chaining of Dewey and Aguinaldo together as participators in common action; you surely comprehend what this means! Think, and think again. It means success as far as is possible. The other work is not only lost but does not gain much sympathy, especially this criticism of the conduct of American troops; things may be true that are not expedient to say. Sink everything into Dewey-Aguinaldo co-operation that was on both sides honest, even if it did not imply any actual arrangement, which, of course, Dewey himself could not make. Here you have the facts—undeniable—incontrovertible. Dewey will, in America, insist on this co-operation; he will do all he can to undo the unfortunate effect of the advent of American militarism—a wedge between him and the Filipinos. Dewey was helpless in the face of the action of God. He could not really look with favor or with anything but regret on his suppression by Gen. Merritt, and being cut off from communication from Aguinaldo. But Dewey's turn for power in colonial affairs is coming, I believe—I must not tell you what he said to me—but I believe he hopes for a complete reconciliation and an adjustment that will really satisfy the Filipinos."

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ROBERTS PROCLAIMS.

Pretoria, Aug. 20.—Lord Roberts' proclamation, after reciting the fact that many have broken the oath to maintain neutrality, and that the leniency extended to the burghers is not appreciated, warns all who break their oaths in future that they will be punished by death, imprisonment or fine. He declares that all burghers in districts occupied by the British, except those who take the oath, will be regarded as prisoners of war and transported and that buildings on farms where the enemy or his scouts are harbored are liable to be razed.

REPORTS OF ROBERTS.

London, Aug. 20.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Ian Hamilton captured two Krupp guns at Oliphant's Nek, August 17. Three British were wounded.

"Hamilton engaged the Boers all day, August 19, at Roode kopjes and Crocodile river. There were few casualties.

"Rundle reports that 384 Boers surrendered in the Harrismith district August 17."

WHAT PRINSLOO SAYS.

Cape Town, Aug. 15.—Commandant Prinsloo, who surrendered to General Hunter July 30, has arrived here. He says he is heartily tired of the war and welcomes the prospect of peace. The commandant added that a majority of the Boers were "disgusted with President Kruger."

James G. Stowe, the United States consul general, has returned here. Only seven Boers were in the party which attacked his train. The remainder of the commando was composed of foreigners. Mr. Stowe says the majority of the Boers desire a cessation of hostilities.

PRESIDENT STEYN.

London, Aug. 17.—Former President Steyn, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, is reported to have died while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger, as the result of severe wound.

A British correspondent, recently released from captivity at Nooitgedacht, asserts positively that Mr. Kruger wishes peace, but that the fighting commandants insist upon continuing the war, and would prevent his flight by force if necessary.

The burghers, according to the same authority, share this view. The Transvaalers have 50 guns at Machadorp, with abundant provisions.

A REPORTED DEFEAT.

New York, Aug. 18.—A special cable dispatch to the Journal from Delagoa Bay, says that according to Boer reports there General DeWet has turned on the British, defeated them and captured 4,000 men.

This is rather surprising news, on the heels of yesterday's dispatches saying Lord Roberts feared that DeWet would run away, beyond reach of the pursuing force of British.

SHELDON'S EXPERIENCE.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 15.—In a letter written from London to a Topeka newspaper the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," says:

"The people of Kansas are living in paradise, so far as the curse of the liquor business is concerned, when they compare their condition, as a prohibitory state, with Scotland and England.

"From the day of our landing in Liverpool up to the present we have seen the effects of the curse of drink almost without a day's exception, and in terms of emphatic disgust we are ready to declare our astonish

OUR VIEWS AS TO CHINA

What the United States Will Do Now Conger Is Safe.

Washington, Aug. 18.—With the allied armies at Pekin and the legationers rescued, it can be stated that the American administration considers that one of its essential purposes has been achieved, and that it now remains only to carry out, with unswerving fidelity, the purposes already clearly defined by this government. Although these purposes were made known some weeks ago in Secretary Hay's note of July 3, they now assume special importance in the light of the work to be taken up. Four distinct purposes were laid down in this declaration, viz:

"The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers.

"First, in opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger.

"Secondly, in affording all possible protection, everywhere in China, to American life and property.

"Thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests, and,

"Fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disasters.'

It can be stated authoritiatively that the foregoing declarations stand to-day as they did on the day they were enunciated. The government considers the first purpose enumerated, namely, "opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger," is now achieved. There may be details of this rescue still to be carried out, but no doubt is entertained that the rescue will be accomplished. That leaves the three remaining purposes set forth still to be carried out, and these are chiefly in the line of restoring order, quiet and security to the disturbed country.

The intention of this government as to the withdrawal of troops from China cannot be stated at this time, and any statement bearing on this point is conjectural. The fact is, that the military situation at Pekin is yet to be clearly developed by the advices from those on the ground. What course is to be adopted concerning the troops will depend largely upon these advices and upon the exigencies of the situation. It is stated that there can be no immediate withdrawal of the troops, and those now on the way will relieve the troops that have been operating in China, at least to the extent of giving them opportunity to rest and recuperate. The fresh forces will guard the line of communication between Pekin and the seacoast.

Until information is received from Minister Conger and Gen. Chaffee, no definite steps can be taken in the negotiations for carrying out the purposes of this government in China. It will depend upon advices from these officials as to where and when such negotiations will take place.

CUBAN TEACHERS.

Washington, Aug. 20.—With cheers for Cuba, the United States, President McKinley, and last if not least, their hosts, the people of the District of Columbia, the 1,400 Cuban school teachers left the city at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon over the Pennsylvania for New York. After the greater portion of the week spent there and in Philadelphia, the entire party will embark on transports for Havana. The visitors were tired out thoroughly by their experiences of Saturday and enjoyed a good rest last night. Yesterday their program was a short one. After an early breakfast most of them attended a solemn requiem mass at St. Patrick's church. After church they returned to the hotels where they were grouped in squads and taken to the Capitol, arriving there about 10 o'clock. The building was thrown open to the visitors, and a detachment of guards was on hand to escort them. They were shown through the Senate and House chambers, the statuary hall, the rotunda, the Supreme court, and then ushered to the west front and afforded a view of the city and the Washington monument. Coming back to their hotels they remained for a short while, and then boarding the electric cars went to the railroad station where three special trains awaited them to carry the party to New York. A large crowd of Washington people were at the depot to see the visitors off and bid them God-speed on their journey.

The Cubans affectionately greeted Gen. Cisneros, the former president of Cuba, who is in the city. Many of them threw their arms around the old veteran's neck and covered his gray bearded face with kisses. The mention of his name was a signal for a vociferous demonstration, ending in cheers for the "future president of Cuba." The whole party are delighted with their experiences in all the American cities they have visited and with their reception by the President yesterday.

BOMBARDING THE CLOUDS.

Washington, Aug. 15.—To protect their vineyards against the ravages of hailstones, the wine growers of southern France attack approaching storm clouds with volleys of fire from power charged cannon until the cloud is finally dissipated and the danger to their crop is averted. This practice of shooting at the clouds originated in Italy, and was known in France over a hundred years ago, says United States Consul Covert, at Lyons, in a report upon this subject to the state department, but it is to be more extensively employed this year than ever.

Fifty-two cannon, manned by 104 cannoneers and their chiefs, have been distributed over an area of 2,500 acres of rich vine land. A high point is selected as the central poss of observation. At the approach of the destructive hail cloud a shot is fired from this point, and at this signal, all the remaining cannon are fired, twice a minute at first, and then more closely after the first ten shots.

This "bombarding of the heavens" is almost invariably successful, and all places in France heretofore ravaged by hail, it is said, are to be provided with storm attacking artillery.

The expense of the experiments so far has been borne partly by the government, the National French Agricultural Society, and a number of wealthy vine growers. The French minister of war has supplied powder for 2½ cents a pound.

RULING ON PORTO RICO.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The commissioner of internal revenue has ruled that after May 1, 1900, Porto Rico is not to be considered as a foreign country, within the meaning of Schedule A, of the internal revenue laws of the United States, and therefore manifests for custom house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port in Porto Rico are exempt from stamp tax. In regard to the manifests from custom house entry or clearance of cargo of vessels from or for Cuba, the tax is to be collected, as the ports of Cuba remain foreign ports, the same as they were on July 1, 1898, when the tax took effect.

TAKES HEATH'S PLACE.

Washington, Aug. 21.—William M. Johnson, of Hackensack, N. J., the president of the New Jersey state senate, has been tendered and has accepted the office of first assistant postmaster general made vacant by the resignation of Perry Heath. He will take charge in a few days.

CHINA SUES FOR PEACE

Li Hung Chang Anxious for Armistice With a View to Peace.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Li Hung Chang's application for the appointment of a peace commissioner expresses willingness to conduct the negotiations at a point desired by the powers, and it is expected that this will be Pekin or Tien Tsin. A similar application has been made by Earl Li to all of the powers interested. His suggestion of Minister Conger as the American commissioner is based on the idea that, as Mr. Conger has been rescued he has now the opportunity to proceed to the point where negotiations will be held and conduct them. The application does not suggest any particular terms nor does it ask for the withdrawal of troops. It requests that the negotiations shall be for the purpose of bringing about a cessation of hostilities.

An International Congress.

New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley is considering the advisability of proposing to the powers the organization of an international congress, which shall sit in China and recommend to the several governments represented a permanent solution of pending questions. The President recognizes that the duties which Minister Conger will be called upon to perform will be so exacting and arduous that it would be unfair to ask him to take the additional burden of discussing a method of settlement of matters in controversy; that Special Commissioner Rockhill will be too busily employed in obtaining information and communicating with high Chinese officials to give time to them, and that direct negotiation between the powers is likely to prove unsatisfactory and give rise to complications which might otherwise be avoided.

Talks with diplomats here indicate that their government would be willing to join in a congress for the settlement of the Chinese question, and Baron Von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires in Washington, has been suggested as the representative of Germany.

AWARDS TO AMERICANS.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The list of awards to American exhibitors at the Paris exposition were made public yesterday. The United States in all secured 1,981 awards. Of these 220 were grand prizes, 486 gold medals, 583 silver medals, 422 bronze medals, 270 honorable mentions and a long list of gold, silver and bronze medals for collaborators.

Such is the record achieved by America as announced by the French officials. Every line of industry and art and skill is given recognition. American farm products, American mines and forestry receives grand prizes and gold medals, and American cottons, woolens and silks are given the same consideration as are American harvesting machinery, sewing machines, printing presses, liberal arts, and transportation; while silverware, jewelry, art and education are placed in the front.

At the Paris exposition of 1889 only 1,000 prizes, including those for collaborators, were given, divided as follows: Grand prizes, 55; gold medals, 214; silver medals, 300; bronze medals, 246; honorable mentions, 229.

United States Commissioner General Peck and his associates are highly pleased with the results, as demonstrating the superiority of American products and the superiority of the character of the whole American section.

CUBA AT PARIS.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The island of Cuba, with her exhibit at the Paris exposition, has achieved a notable success. The exhibit received 140 prizes. The achievement of the island was made the subject of a cablegram received by Secretary of War Root from Senor Quesada, in charge of the Cuban exhibit at the exposition. Mr. Quesada's cablegram follows:

"Paris, Aug. 18, 1900.

"Secretary Root, Washington:

"Great success. Cuba obtains hundred forty prizes. Please convey to President and cabinet Cuba's gratitude for interest and support in giving us opportunities to show our resources and progress.

(Signed) "QUESADA."

CHANGING COIN.

Washington, Aug. 21.—William F. Watson and James A. Sample, special agents of the treasury department, who some months ago were sent to Porto Rico to effect an exchange of the silver of the island for United States money, left San Juan for the United States yesterday, having satisfactorily accomplished their mission. During the time they have been on the island they have received for exchange 5,469,421 pesos, leaving only about 450,000 pesos unaccounted for. Arrangements have been made with Ford & Co., the financial agents of the United States on the island, to continue the exchange, and they have established about twenty places in different sections where the exchange will continue to be made indefinitely.

AMERICAN MEATS.

Washington, Aug. 21.—"The agrarians and some butchers of Germany are trying to create a popular prejudice against the consumption of American meats," and particularly of American lard," says Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany, in a report to the department of state. The excellence of American lard is testified to, however, by a report of the board of chemical examiners, covering the examinations of the last two years, which states:

"A thorough chemical examination shows that American lard is not only the same as German lard, as regards smell, taste and consistency, but that it frequently excels in dazzling white color. Among the several samples received there was none to be objected to—the quality was faultless."

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The population of the city of Chicago, according to the official count of the return of the twelfth census, is as follows: Chicago city, 1900, 1,698,575; 1890, 1,099,850.

These figures show for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 598,725, or 54.44 per cent, from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 503,185, showing an increase of 596,665, or 118.58 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

NEW WHEATS.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The department of agriculture is securing good stocks of the best varieties of European and African macaroni wheats and Hungarian bread wheats, which, it expects, will furnish the basis for a great extension of the macaroni manufacturing industry in the United States. The experiment also is expected to create a demand for the productions of the macaroni wheats in those parts of the country to which the experiments now in progress show them to be adapted. Formerly, all the macaroni consumed in the United States was imported from Europe, but recently macaroni manufactories have been established in this country.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhoea. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

THE ANTI-QUAY REPUBLICANS

Are Severely Scored by the State Committee In Session To-day.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21.—The Republican state committee held a special meeting in this city to-day and adopted resolutions denouncing the action of the anti-Quay section of the party in advocating fusion with the Democratic party in certain legislative districts. The preamble to the resolutions sets forth that "It is openly charged that certain persons claiming to be Republicans are engaged in an effort to form a fusion with the Democratic party, even to the extent of voting for Democrats when necessary, whereby the success of Republican candidates in congressional, senatorial and representative districts may be imperilled."

The resolutions provide for a committee of seven to investigate and report to the state committee "the names of any person or persons claiming to be Republicans and guilty of dishonorable practices aforesaid, and the counties or districts in which efforts at fusion may exist, so that the state committee may take prompt and effective action."

The committee placed William Henry Sayen on the ticket as an elector-at-large, in place of ex-Congressman Arnold, who resigned, and named Dr. Ely, of Lackawanna county, as a district elector, in place of F. L. Kinner, resigned.

United States Senator Penrose made a brief speech, urging the necessity of electing Republican congressmen and a straight Republican to the United States senate.

TO BAR THEM OUT.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Assistant Secretary Taylor is convinced that the arrangement which he and Commissioner General Powderly have entered into with the principal railroad and steamship lines of Canada will be effective in keeping out of this country undesirable immigrants from Europe who, knowing that they would be refused a landing at the ports of the United States, have been able to reach this country through the dominion. Mr. Taylor has just returned from Canada, where he has had conferences with the principal officials of the railroads and the trans-Atlantic steamship companies, with the result that an understanding has been reached which is mutually satisfactory. The lines have agreed to afford better facilities for immigrant inspection officers at Quebec and at Point Levis, and already workmen are rearranging commodious buildings at these points for their use. The lines have agreed to deport all immigrants destined for the United States through Canada who are rejected by United States inspectors. An agreement also has been reached on the subject of medical examinations at the foreign ports of embarkation, and hereafter United States marine hospital surgeons will examine all immigrants embarking at Liverpool, whether for the United States or Canada, and upon the adverse report of these surgeons the intending immigrants will be refused passage. The Canadian officials also have agreed to use great caution in preventing immigrants from obtaining railroad transportation to the United States who can not show a passport and evidence that they have passed the United States inspectors at Quebec and Point Levis, and in case of doubt the officers will stamp on the ticket the notice that the person holding the same is to be examined at the border.

WANTS VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Governor Roosevelt left for New York this morning on the 10 o'clock train. When asked for information as to his visit, the governor replied that he came especially to see the President, desiring to talk over matters concerning the campaign and also regarding his itinerary. The President and Governor Roosevelt discussed various campaign policies, together with the features of the letters of acceptance, which are soon to be made public.

Those who conversed with the governor say that he is full of confidence as to the result of the coming election, but at the same time he thinks there should be a very vigorous campaign, in order to keep the people informed regarding the important issues. The governor assured the President that there is no question about the state of New York, notwithstanding some complications just now over the state ticket and state campaign.

NEW SPANISH TREATY.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Minister Storer, at Madrid, informs the state department that a treaty of amity covering naval and agricultural intercourse has been signed provisionally by the minister of state and himself. This practically marks the last step in the complete restoration of relations between Spain and the United States.

LEGACY TAX RULING.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The commissioner of internal revenue has held that a legacy tax is assessed on the amount received by the beneficiary when, in the aggregate, it exceeds $10,000, although such benefit, legacy or distributive share, taken separately, may be less.

Health of Troops.

Washington, Aug. 15.—General MacArthur has cabled the war department a brief statement concerning the health of the troops in the Philippines. The number of sick in the hospitals is set down at 3,868, and in quarters at 1,261, making a total of 5,129 sick soldiers, or 8.47 per cent of the entire army in the archipelago.

WESTERN FIRES.

Denver, Col., Aug. 21.—Ten millions dollars' damage is estimated to be the result of the forest fires in Colorado and Wyoming. This estimate was made today by C. E. Wentland, general land agent of the Union Pacific railroad. The loss on timber is only a comparatively small item, according to that official. Mr. Wentland said to-day:

"In many places the fires are spreading over almost bare country, land where there is nothing but young growth, which might have made the forests of ten and twenty years hence, if it had not been for these fires.

"Lands which could have been sold for homes because of the pleasant surroundings will now for years not be worth much. The vicinity of Glenwood Springs, and such places, where the tourists resort, will be much affected in a commercial way, because the scenery will be impaired." In Middle Park the fires are burning so fiercely that ranchmen are beginning to fear that their homes will be swept away.

GEN. GORDON TALKS STRAIGHT

Tells Confederate Veterans That He Will Be His Own Guide.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20.—General John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, has prepared a reply to a resolution recently adopted by a camp of Confederate veterans at New Orleans, condemning the blue and gray reunion in Atlanta, recommending no more similar reunions be held and protesting against General Gordon accepting an invitation to the G. A. R. reunion at Chicago. The reply is as follows:

Kirkwood, Ga., Aug. 20.—Comrades: A resolution recently adopted by your association at the instance of General Chaleron, criticising certain acts or supposed acts of mine, entirely escaped my attention at the time of its appearance in the public press, and I have just seen it for the first time. I understand this action of your association to mean a formal and public notice that you disapprove of my participation in the blue and gray meeting which recently occurred in Atlanta; and also that it means a formal and public protest by your association against my acceptance of the invitation extended to me by the Grand Army of the Republic and by the executive committee of the citizens of Chicago.

The objects of this reply to your resolution, which you failed to send me,, is not to call in question the right of your association to criticise any official act of mine which does not meet your approval; I do wish, however, to state kindly, but frankly and plainly, that my own conscience and my own conception of my duty must be my guide in the future, as in the past.

As to the courteous and cordial invitation of both the G. A. R. and of the executive committee of Chicago citizens, I have to state that I greatly appreciate the compliment paid me by that invitation, and the spirit which prompted it. Circumstances, however, rendered it impossible for me to accept, and I so notified the officers and committee nearly two weeks ago. But in this connection also I wish to say that I must be the judge now and hereafter of the propriety of accepting invitations from any section of the country or any class of my fellow countrymen.

In order that there may be no possible misunderstanding of my position on these and all kindred matters. I repeat my sole guide must be my own convictions of duty to this whole country and to the southern people, whose glory I accord in all the past, whose dignity and honor I have endeavored to defend and uphold at all times in all sections and under all conditions.

In conclusion, let it definitely be understood that so long as providence permits me to speak or labor, I shall continue the efforts which I have made for 30 years in the interest of sectional harmony and unity.

FEARFUL WRECK.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 15.—The most terrible wreck in the history of the Grand Rapids, Indiana and Northern railroad occurred at about 5 a. m. to-day at Pierson, 29 miles north of Grand Rapids.

The northbound Northland express, which left this city at 4:05, collided headon with passenger train No. 2, due here at 6 a. m. Nine lives were lost and many passengers injured, some severely. Both engines and the baggage cars were demolished.

When the trains met day was just dawning, and the fog was so thick that the engineers could not see more than 100 yards ahead. The trains were to have passed at Sand Lake, two miles south of Pierson, at 4:52. No. 2 was evidently late, and was trying to make the siding at Pierson.

According to the railway officials, the collision was the fault of Operator Wells stationed at Mill Creek, four miles north of this city. The trains usually meet at Sand Lake, two miles south of Pierson. An order was issued that they meet at Woodstock, four miles north of Pierson. Later, Operator Wells was asked if the express had passed his station yet. He answered "no." He was then told to countermand former orders, and give orders to No. 5 to meet No. 2 at Sand Lake. Similar orders were given to No. 2. Train No. 5 never got the order, having already passed Mill Creek. They collided, therefore, while both were going at full speed. The forward cars were telescoped.

The baggage, mail and dining cars on No. 5 saved the Pullmans in the rear, and the passenger coaches on No. 2 were saved by three freight cars which happened to be attached next the engine. There were eleven cars on train No. 2 and ten on No. 5. Only six cars remained on the track, and the engines were literally torn to pieces.

TO NOTIFY BRYAN.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 21.—The details of the Bryan notification meeting have been arranged. A special committee composed of ex-Governors John W. Leedy, L. D. Lewellyn and John P. St. John, Judge S. H. Allen, John W. Breidenthal, John Madden, Senator W. A. Harris, Col. E. C. Little, O. T. Boaz and Jerry Simpson, will meet Mr. Bryan in Atchison at 6:30 a. m., August 23, and accompany him to Topeka.

The meeting will be called to order by Chairman Ridgely of the Populist state committee and an address of welcome will be delivered by David Overmeyer, Marion Butler, permanent chairman of ceremonies, will be introduced and will take charge of the notification exercises proper. An informal reception will be held at the speaker's stand after Mr. Bryan's address. Mr. Bryan will leave on the Union Pacific at eight o'clock.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Manila, Aug. 21.—The Philippine commissioners, when installed on September 1, will consider a bill for municipal organizations. Gen. Otis' municipal scheme, as modified, includes provisions regarding land taxation and a civil service bill empowering the commission to make appointments by a system of civil service advancement, by which it will be possible for the incumbents of the lowest offices, through efficient service and competitive examinations, to attain positions at the heads of departments and under-secretaryships.

The heads of the civil service departments are empowered to discharge employes for cause, but are powerless to fill vacancies except through the regular path of promotion.

The commissioners' executive sessions will probably be open to the public.

BARONESS VON KETTELER.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18.—Mr. Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central railway, has received a number of letters and telegrams since the news of the entry into Pekin of the allied forces was published, containing congratulations upon the probable survival of his daughter, the Baroness Von Ketteler, whose husband, the German minister, was murdered in Pekin. General J. H. Wilson, former governor of Matanzas, was intrusted by Mr. Ledyard to find the baroness, and is supposed to have been with the troops as they marched into Pekin.

Leaving Fort Thomas for China.

Cincinnati, Aug. 20.—The third battalion of the Second regiment infantry, 525 officers and men, will leave Fort Thomas to-day for San Francisco. From San Francisco they will sail for the Orient, probably China.

THE SENATORS ARE DIVIDED

As to the Course This Country Shall Pursue in China.

New York, Aug. 21.—Now that the safety of the legations in China has been assured, shall the United States withdraw its forces or maintain an army on foreign soil? Shall the United States consent to the dismemberment of China? These questions were asked in telegrams addressed by the Herald to the members of the United States Senate. The replies, some of which are printed herewith, show that, while the Senators are divided on the question of withdrawing our troops, they oppose dismemberment, but also oppose going to war to prevent it.

Burrows Against Detention.

The United States ought, in my judgment, to withdraw its army from China at the earliest possible moment consistent with the safety and security of American citizens and interests, and take no part in any scheme of the powers, if such purpose exists, for the dismemberment of the empire.

JULIUS C. BURROWS,
Republican, Michigan.

Withdraw the Army.

My judgment is that the legations in China are absolutely safe, and if so I see no good reason for the United States maintaining an army in that empire.

The question of indemnity can be settled by diplomacy.

The partition of China by the other great powers should be opposed by the United States, but not to the point of developing hostilities on their part.

JACOB H. GALLINGER,
Republican, New Hampshire.

Bacon, of Georgia.

If our legation is safe the United States army should be withdrawn from China. If conditions require further occupation Congress should immediately assemble and deal with the situation. Invading a foreign country with an army and fighting battles is war. The President has no authority to make war, however just the cause. The constitution limits the war power to Congress.

Full indemnity should be exacted by the United States for murder and outrage on officials and citizens, but this can be enforced if need be by the navy at the seaports. We should exert every peaceful means to prevent the dismemberment of China, but should not engage in a world's war for that purpose. In a like way, through peaceful agencies we should insist upon and secure equality of trade rights in China. No wars or armies of occupation are necessary for this. No European nation will sacrifice its equality of trade relations with the United States as a penalty for denying us equality of trade in China.

Antagonisms are already growing between the European powers in China. Our army should be withdrawn before we become complicated in their quarrel over the carcass.

ANGUSTUS O. BACON,
Democrat, Georgia.

Against Army Remaining.

I am opposed to keeping the American army in China beyond the immediate exigency, and I am opposed to the partition of the empire.

A large standing army is wholly needless for legitimate purposes, and would entail upon us heavy taxation, with no corresponding advantages to any but a few adventurers, and gradually obscure, belittle and efface the principles of right upon which the republic rests.

At home we can defy the world in safety. A jingo policy abroad is at war with American interests and destructive of American principles. We have made a false and expensive step in taking the Philippine islands, and holding one bull by the horns is more than enough.

JOHN W. DANIEL,
Democrat, Virginia.

Leave the Army.

The position taken by the administration from the beginning to the present time has my unqualified approval. Our troops will no doubt be kept in China until every American citizen's life and property is assured.

I believe in the open door, and the influence of our government should be used to maintain that policy and to see the capital is removed to some locality where there would be no doubt of the safety of all representatives.

JAMES M'MILLAN,
Republican, Michigan.

Favors the Army.

The United States should maintain an army in China for the purpose of protecting the lives of all Americans who are residing in that country, and nothing short of an absolute guarantee for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens should be accepted by this government.

If the dismemberment of China should occur as an incident of the occupation of that territory by the allied forces, as the matter now stands, the United States should refrain from being a party to it.

J. C. PRITCHARD,
Republican, North Carolina.

No Use for Army.

Now that our legation and people in China are safe, there is, in my opinion, no longer a sufficient reason for maintaining an army in China, either permanently or temporarily.

Suitable indemnity should be required, but a billion dollar demand would not be honest and would only be a pretext for the partition and plunder of the Chinese empire.

We should not join in this scheme, nor should we attempt to prevent it. If China cannot pay us a reasonable sum in indemnity, we might induce her to take the Philippines off our hands instead.

HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY,
Democrat, Mississippi.

Morgan for the Army.

The United States having performed its first great duty in China, should complete it in caring for our own people and others involved in a common peril and distress, without entering into entagling political alliances with foreign nations.

Our ability to do this splendid work came from our strength in the Philippines. If that strength is increased, we can maintain there an armed neutrality and give an asylum to those entitled to our care until the clouds pass by.

JOHN T. MORGAN,
Democrat, Alabama.

Thurston, of Nebraska.

The United States, after its wonderfully prompt and military action and success in meeting the Chinese situation, should co-operate with the powers to restore peace and order in China, to the end that civilized men may hereafter be safe anywhere on the globe.

Those leaders responsible for the uprising and massacre should be punished and such compensation exacted for loss of life and property as is just and right.

In order to accomplish this it will be necessary to maintain a force in China for some time. We do not wish territory, and therefore must demand and enforce a money indemnity for all losses and expenditures. We should maintain the position already outlined of opposition to China's dismemberment, and should urge and request the powers to forego territorial demand.

I can not believe, however, that we should oppose by force of arms any measures decided upon by Europe by way of punishment or compensation, and if other great powers, despite our protest, seize upon and hold territory it would not be an act of war against the United States, and we should proceed to carry out our own policy of enforcing just indemnity and securing the future safety of our citizens in China.

The moral position of the United States so far has been very strong and has commended itself to the conscience of the civilized world, and I believe that a strong adherence to it will secure the co-operation of the powers.

JOHN M. THURSTON,
Republican, Nebraska.

Harris Opposes.

In my opinion the United States, having rescued the legations, should at once withdraw all armed force from China, pending negotiations for full indemnity.

The United States should oppose strongly all plans or proposals for seizure of territory, should endeavor to secure liberal government in power, open door to trade, and in return try to preserve territorial integrity.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Populist, Kansas.

Chandler for Army.

Doubtless whatever immediate action the President may take will be wise and honorable. Whatever it might be I would not criticise it in the midst of hostilities.

Generally speaking I am conservative as to our future Chinese policy, as we have so many responsibilities in the Philippines and the Western Hemisphere, but I would protest against the partition of China, insist upon the open door to trade whatever else happens and would keep our army and navy where they now are, awaiting developments.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Republican, New Hampshire.

For Army, if Necessary.

After satisfactorily settling for loss of life and property and for our discourtesies resulting from the present disturbance, China should be placed in a position where forever after our legation and our citizens will not again be imperilled as in this instance.

Whatever force is necessary to accomplish this should be aggressively employed.

The capital of the empire should be placed on the seacoast as a further safeguard to our legation.

We should insist on the open door policy and not permit any of the Chinese ports or markets to be fenced off from the rest of the world.

While not seeking landed interests in China ourselves, we should oppose the suggested partitioning of the empire provided such a course menaces American enterprises or our trade and commerce in the Orient.

ADDISON G. FOSTER,
Republican, Washington.

RACE RIOTS.

New York, Aug. 20.—Rev. P. L. Cuyler, pastor of Zion M. E. church, in his sermon yesterday, spoke about last week's race riots in this city. He said in part:

"The trouble that our people have just gone through presents a disgusting and brutal spectacle. In the troubles we have in the South even, there is nothing to equal it. There at least the men who are in authority and whose duty it is to protect the citizens of the state do not participate in the riots, but rather seek to shield from the fury of the mob the innocent victims. Instead of suppressing the rioting the guardians of the peace appear to have participated in the cruelty. The police clubbed the colored men, and the greatest damage done upon our people was the work of their clubs.

"Of course we know that the element which made so much trouble is not representative of New York. The mobs were composed of hoodlums, roughs and toughs of every kind."

Mr. Cuyler closed by saying that he did not wish to stir his congregation up over the matter, as there had been trouble enough, saying:

"We cannot fight. We are not strong enough. If we attempted it there would only be a period of murdering that would accomplish nothing. But we are citizens, even though we are black, and there should be some redress in the courts for all we have suffered. The city should be responsible for the brutality that has been practiced upon innocent people. I advise that some of our most responsible people get together and find out if something cannot be accomplished in this direction."

FORAKER'S VIEWS.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 20.—Senator Foraker is back from Washington and states that he expects to remain in this vicinity until the opening of the Ohio campaign. He is to speak at Youngstown on September 8 and will be at the service of the campaign committee from that time on. Speaking of the Chinese problem, the senator said:

"The future of the Chinese problem will depend largely on Conger's report. Should the Chinese government be able to demonstrate that the rioting was caused by the Boxers, of course it would be a less delicate situation than if it should appear that the Chinese government itself had been in sympathy with the rioters. I think the latter will be found to be the true condition. The fact that Li Hung Chang had been empowered to negotiate with the powers, and that conditions had been imposed on him seems to indicate that the Chinese government is in sympathy with the hostile demonstration even if it were not actually aiding and abetting the attacks on the foreigners.

"However, I expect a satisfactory settlement of the troubles, and do not apprehend any friction between the powers nor do I believe that the integrity of the empire will be involved. The sphere of influence now established by the nations of Europe may not be disturbed, but I do not think that the dismemberment of China would be permitted."

CHICAGO'S GRETNA GREEN.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 20.—Fifty-eight weddings, thirty-two suppressed, is Clerk Needham's report for Sunday. The crowd was a good one, made up from points in Illinois and Iowa, but the bulk was from Chicago and came in on the day steamers. One minister and two justices of the peace made their headquarters at Clerk Needham's home during most of the day. Clerk Needham says he has yet to find the party who wants this marriage run to end; besides, it keeps him at his wit's end to see that there is an equal division among the preachers and justices, and if he fails a scrap is on hand.

One of the amusing incidents of the day was the appearance of an attorney from Lockport, Ill., to head off a young runaway couple. The attorney was authorized to use all means possible to stop the wedding, but as the children were of legal age the father asked that he be notified in case of the wedding so he could tender his forgiveness and ask the couple home. The children did not appear.

One couple was married here yesterday accompanied by a party of two, who asked that their names be suppressed. The groom is considered one of the best men on one of the leading Chicago dailies. This party arrived on the afternoon boat. Twenty-six marriages are given to the public

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

THEY WANT NO POLITICS

G. A. R. Posts Will Stay Away from Chicago on Bryan's Account.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21.—James M. Morrison, state department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday announced that but three of the 36 posts in the city with a membership of 7,000, will send delegates to the national encampment in Chicago next week. Commander Morrison stated that this action is the result of the invitation extended to W. J. Bryan to attend the encampment.

"It is customary," said Mr. Morrison, "to invite the President but never a candidate, and the old soldiers express indignation because they object to politics being injected into the encampment. The delegation from this city will consist of about 150 men, the smallest number that has attended an encampment during the past 20 years."

GREATER NEW YORK.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The population of Greater New York, as indicated by the count just completed at the census office, is 3,437,202. This includes the population of the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, previously announced, and those of Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens. An approximate estimate of the increase since 1890 shows it to have been 37.9 per cent.

Markets and Crops.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Columbus, Aug. 21.—The weather in Ohio for the week ending 8 a. m., August 20, has been very warm with heavy showers. General showers occurred on the night of the 14th, and again on the afternoon and night of the 19th. In the first rain the heaviest fall reported by our corn and wheat observers was 2.70 inches at Chillicothe, and the least .50 inch at Canal Dover. On the night of the 17th, 2.66 inches fell at Norwalk and 2.66 inches at Findlay, while there was none at Cincinnati, and other places in the southwest had very little. Some hail accompanied the storm of the 15th, and the wind was unusually high, causing considerable damage.

Threshing and cutting of forage crops has continued whenever the weather would permit. Pastures and fields have been very favorably affected by the copious rains. Plowing for wheat and rye is progressing.

The rain has been of great benefit to corn and a very large crop seems assured, except in a few southern counties where the drought was most severe. It is earing splendidly in the northwestern districts. There are many reports of damage by the high wind on the 15th in central and southern counties.

There was some damage to tobacco by high winds in Darke county, by hail in Medina county and by rust in Butler county, but most correspondents report this crop in good condition. The crop is being harvested as fast as possible.

There is some complaint of potato blight in the southwest and northeast, and there are a few reports of decay. The outlook for late potatoes is very promising in northwestern districts. Garden and truck crops have been benefited.

Apples were badly blown off by the high winds in central counties, and the reports of dropping have increased, especially in the northwest. Most correspondents in central and southern counties report a light apple crop in prospect, while a few in northern counties report better than the average. One correspondent in Williams county puts the outlook is for the best crop for years.

KANSAS DROUTH.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 20.—Two-thirds of Kansas west of the three easternmost tiers of counties is experiencing one of the most severe droughts in the history of the state, and the general opinion is that the corn crop will be the smallest in proportion to its requirements, and the less, that has been raised in many years. In 1899 it was 225,000,000 bushels. Secretary Coburn's report of conditions on August 4 indicated a yield this year of about 145,000,000 bushels. Since then there have been two weeks of hot, dry weather, which has further materially reduced conditions, and the most liberal estimates of well informed men on the change do not exceed 100,000,000 bushels, while many place the crop at not over 75,000,000 bushels.

OREGON WHEAT CROP.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 18.—The total wheat crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho for 1900 is estimated at from 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels, a reduction of about 5,000,000 from earlier estimates. The wheat is said to be of very fine quality.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Aug. 21.—Close.—Wheat rather surprised some of the traders to-day. It opened up with a fractional advance and ruled steady for the early session, closing at an advance of 3/4@1c over yesterday. Cables were lower, but the market had good support.

Export sales gave the initial strength. Chicago reported large cash sales. Duluth had 300,000 bushels and New York was in with a round figure of export business. The wheat actually worked at the seaboard aggregated 40 loads.

A cessation of the southwestern movement temporarily it is said, had some influence on the market to-day. Kansas City got 1,000 bushels against 61,000 last year. St. Louis had 163,000 against 47,000. The northwestern receipts were 254 cars, against 306 last year. Toledo had 17,177 bushels against 102,936 last year.

Toward the close of the session the appearance of Bradstreet's detail of the world's visible supply showing an increase of 2,800,000 against a decrease of 1,791,000 for the corresponding week last year caused the market to advance slightly, but it recovered later on the active demand. Receipts of wheat at the primary market points was large, being 1,044,000 against 695,000 last year. In the late session St. Louis advised that the railway situation pointed to a resumption of the wheat movement in that section as the yards had been cleared and plenty of cars were being furnished.

The general situation is about the same. Kansas still complains of hot winds and dry weather, although there is a tone in the market that keeps many from going short. Patten, the big Chicago operator, has been on the short side of the market and to-day he sold freely. Cables came better on corn. The first cables were up and the close was 1@1¼c up. Oats were dull and very little was doing.

Clover seed was up again. October seed went to $6.27½. The cash and prime seed was steady.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 41c; September, 39c; December, 34½c; No. 3 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 44c.

Oats—Cash, 27½c; September, 27½c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 mixed, 26½c.

Rye—Cash, 51½c.

Clover seed—$6 prime, $5.80; '99 prime, $6.60; October, $6.22½.

At Chicago.

Wheat opened steady to-day; September unchanged at 69@69¼c. Liverpool showed a decline and traders were rather bearish. September sold to 72@72¾c, and then eased to 71@71¼c. Buying credited to foreigners at this point began to be felt, and September rallied to 72½c. Local receipts were 670 cars, 22 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 254 cars, against 230 last week, and 206 a year ago.

Corn gave good evidences of firmness. Light and fairly sustained sales and small stocks and the hot weather were factors. Local contract stocks are only 265,000 bushels, and the total of all grades in public and private houses 2,026,000 bushels, probably the smallest on record. September opened ½c higher at 39c to 39¼c, touched 39¾c, dropped to 38¾c and then rallied to 39¼c. Receipts here were 206 cars.

Oats were steady. September opened a shade lower at 25½@25¾c and advanced to 26@26¼c. Receipts were 219 cars.

Provisions were steady at the opening. The market turned a bit easier later. Trade was dull. September pork opened 2½c higher at $11.10, dropped to $11.05 and reacted to $11.07½. September lard opened 5c up at $6.82½, and September ribs 2½c improved, at $5.62½.

The export trade proved the feature of the day. The seaboard reported 60 loads taken for the other side. September corn